



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

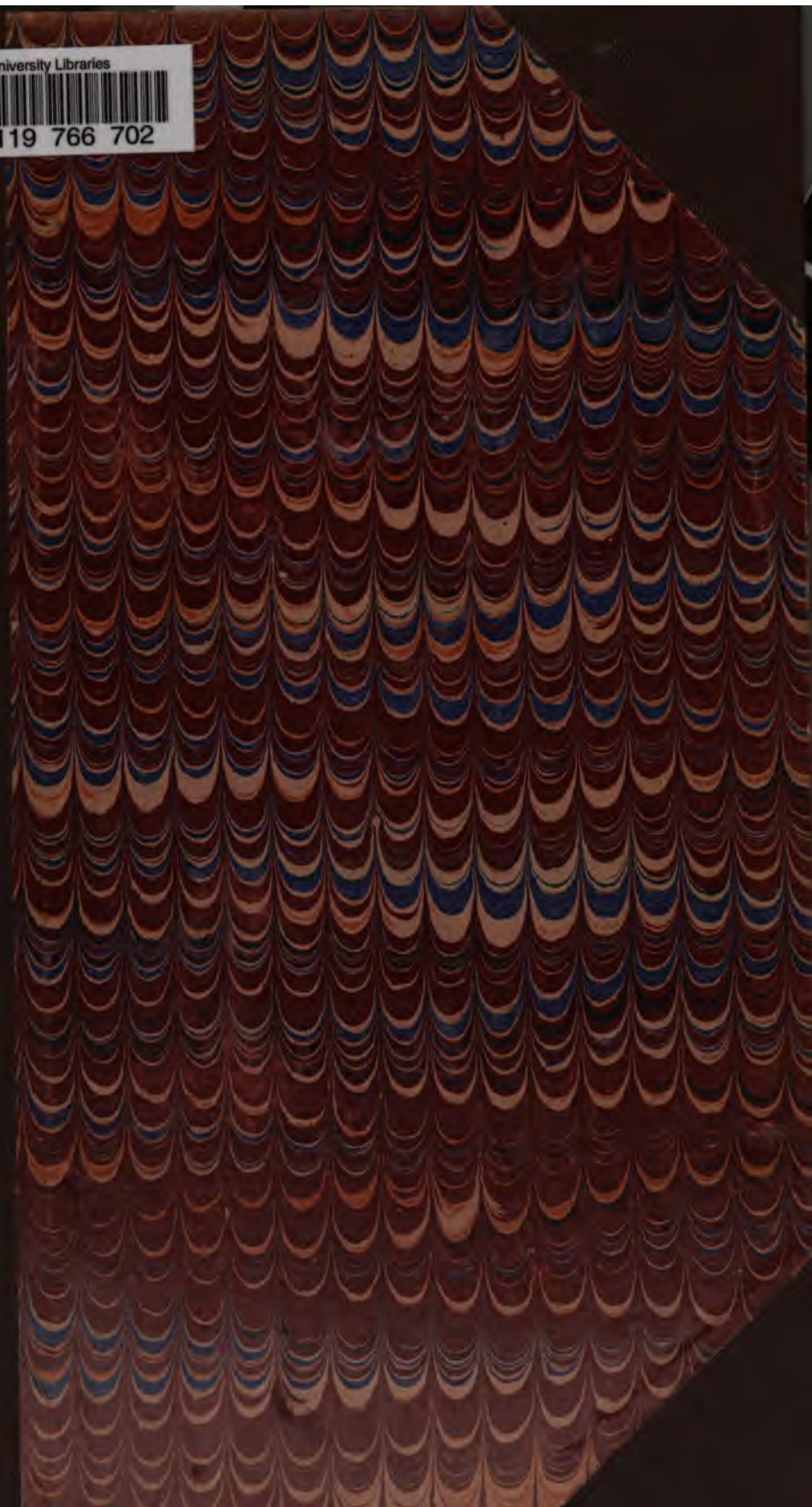
About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

Stanford University Libraries



3 6105 119 766 702

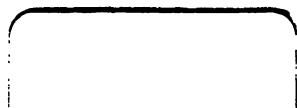
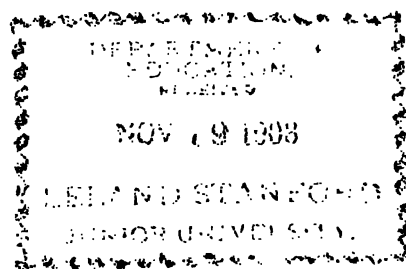


DEPT. OF EDUCATION
RECEIVED

NOV 19 1908

LELAND STANFORD
JUNIOR UNIVERSITY.

1. 1940-1941
2. 1942-1943
3. 1944-1945
4. 1946-1947
5. 1948-1949
6. 1950-1951
7. 1952-1953
8. 1954-1955
9. 1956-1957
10. 1958-1959
11. 1960-1961
12. 1962-1963
13. 1964-1965
14. 1966-1967
15. 1968-1969
16. 1970-1971
17. 1972-1973
18. 1974-1975
19. 1976-1977
20. 1978-1979
21. 1980-1981
22. 1982-1983
23. 1984-1985
24. 1986-1987
25. 1988-1989
26. 1990-1991
27. 1992-1993
28. 1994-1995
29. 1996-1997
30. 1998-1999
31. 2000-2001
32. 2002-2003
33. 2004-2005
34. 2006-2007
35. 2008-2009
36. 2010-2011
37. 2012-2013
38. 2014-2015
39. 2016-2017
40. 2018-2019
41. 2020-2021
42. 2022-2023
43. 2024-2025
44. 2026-2027
45. 2028-2029
46. 2030-2031
47. 2032-2033
48. 2034-2035
49. 2036-2037
50. 2038-2039
51. 2040-2041
52. 2042-2043
53. 2044-2045
54. 2046-2047
55. 2048-2049
56. 2050-2051
57. 2052-2053
58. 2054-2055
59. 2056-2057
60. 2058-2059
61. 2060-2061
62. 2062-2063
63. 2064-2065
64. 2066-2067
65. 2068-2069
66. 2070-2071
67. 2072-2073
68. 2074-2075
69. 2076-2077
70. 2078-2079
71. 2080-2081
72. 2082-2083
73. 2084-2085
74. 2086-2087
75. 2088-2089
76. 2090-2091
77. 2092-2093
78. 2094-2095
79. 2096-2097
80. 2098-2099
81. 2100-2101
82. 2102-2103
83. 2104-2105
84. 2106-2107
85. 2108-2109
86. 2110-2111
87. 2112-2113
88. 2114-2115
89. 2116-2117
90. 2118-2119
91. 2120-2121
92. 2122-2123
93. 2124-2125
94. 2126-2127
95. 2128-2129
96. 2130-2131
97. 2132-2133
98. 2134-2135
99. 2136-2137
100. 2138-2139
101. 2140-2141
102. 2142-2143
103. 2144-2145
104. 2146-2147
105. 2148-2149
106. 2150-2151
107. 2152-2153
108. 2154-2155
109. 2156-2157
110. 2158-2159
111. 2160-2161
112. 2162-2163
113. 2164-2165
114. 2166-2167
115. 2168-2169
116. 2170-2171
117. 2172-2173
118. 2174-2175
119. 2176-2177
120. 2178-2179
121. 2180-2181
122. 2182-2183
123. 2184-2185
124. 2186-2187
125. 2188-2189
126. 2190-2191
127. 2192-2193
128. 2194-2195
129. 2196-2197
130. 2198-2199
131. 2200-2201
132. 2202-2203
133. 2204-2205
134. 2206-2207
135. 2208-2209
136. 2210-2211
137. 2212-2213
138. 2214-2215
139. 2216-2217
140. 2218-2219
141. 2220-2221
142. 2222-2223
143. 2224-2225
144. 2226-2227
145. 2228-2229
146. 2230-2231
147. 2232-2233
148. 2234-2235
149. 2236-2237
150. 2238-2239
151. 2240-2241
152. 2242-2243
153. 2244-2245
154. 2246-2247
155. 2248-2249
156. 2250-2251
157. 2252-2253
158. 2254-2255
159. 2256-2257
160. 2258-2259
161. 2260-2261
162. 2262-2263
163. 2264-2265
164. 2266-2267
165. 2268-2269
166. 2270-2271
167. 2272-2273
168. 2274-2275
169. 2276-2277
170. 2278-2279
171. 2280-2281
172. 2282-2283
173. 2284-2285
174. 2286-2287
175. 2288-2289
176. 2290-2291
177. 2292-2293
178. 2294-2295
179. 2296-2297
180. 2298-2299
181. 2300-2301
182. 2302-2303
183. 2304-2305
184. 2306-2307
185. 2308-2309
186. 2310-2311
187. 2312-2313
188. 2314-2315
189. 2316-2317
190. 2318-2319
191. 2320-2321
192. 2322-2323
193. 2324-2325
194. 2326-2327
195. 2328-2329
196. 2330-2331
197. 2332-2333
198. 2334-2335
199. 2336-2337
200. 2338-2339
201. 2340-2341
202. 2342-2343
203. 2344-2345
204. 2346-2347
205. 2348-2349
206. 2350-2351
207. 2352-2353
208. 2354-2355
209. 2356-2357
210. 2358-2359
211. 2360-2361
212. 2362-2363
213. 2364-2365
214. 2366-2367
215. 2368-2369
216. 2370-2371
217. 2372-2373
218. 2374-2375
219. 2376-2377
220. 2378-2379
221. 2380-2381
222. 2382-2383
223. 2384-2385
224. 2386-2387
225. 2388-2389
226. 2390-2391
227. 2392-2393
228. 2394-2395
229. 2396-2397
230. 2398-2399
231. 2400-2401
232. 2402-2403
233. 2404-2405
234. 2406-2407
235. 2408-2409
236. 2410-2411
237. 2412-2413
238. 2414-2415
239. 2416-2417
240. 2418-2419
241. 2420-2421
242. 2422-2423
243. 2424-2425
244. 2426-2427
245. 2428-2429
246. 2430-2431
247. 2432-2433
248. 2434-2435
249. 2436-2437
250. 2438-2439
251. 2440-2441
252. 2442-2443
253. 2444-2445
254. 2446-2447
255. 2448-2449
256. 2450-2451
257. 2452-2453
258. 2454-2455
259. 2456-2457
260. 2458-2459
261. 2460-2461
262. 2462-2463
263. 2464-2465
264. 2466-2467
265. 2468-2469
266. 2470-2471
267. 2472-2473
268. 2474-2475
269. 2476-2477
270. 2478-2479
271. 2480-2481
272. 2482-2483
273. 2484-2485
274. 2486-2487
275. 2488-2489
276. 2490-2491
277. 2492-2493
278. 2494-2495
279. 2496-2497
280. 2498-2499
281. 2500-2501
282. 2502-2503
283. 2504-2505
284. 2506-2507
285. 2508-2509
286. 2510-2511
287. 2512-2513
288. 2514-2515
289. 2516-2517
290. 2518-2519
291. 2520-2521
292. 2522-2523
293. 2524-2525
294. 2526-2527
295. 2528-2529
296. 2530-2531
297. 2532-2533
298. 2534-2535
299. 2536-2537
300. 2538-2539
301. 2540-2541
302. 2542-2543
303. 2544-2545
304. 2546-2547
305. 2548-2549
306. 2550-2551
307. 2552-2553
308. 2554-2555
309. 2556-2557
310. 2558-2559
311. 2560-2561
312. 2562-2563
313. 2564-2565
314. 2566-2567
315. 2568-2569
316. 2570-2571
317. 2572-2573
318. 2574-2575
319. 2576-2577
320. 2578-2579
321. 2580-2581
322. 2582-2583
323. 2584-2585
324. 2586-2587
325. 2588-2589
326. 2590-2591
327. 2592-2593
328. 2594-2595
329. 2596-2597
330. 2598-2599
331. 2600-2601
332. 2602-2603
333. 2604-2605
334. 2606-2607
335. 2608-2609
336. 2610-2611
337. 2612-2613
338. 2614-2615
339. 2616-2617
340. 2618-2619
341. 2620-2621
342. 2622-2623
343. 2624-2625
344. 2626-2627
345. 2628-2629
346. 2630-2631
347. 2632-2633
348. 2634-2635
349. 2636-2637
350. 2638-2639
351. 2640-2641
352. 2642-2643
353. 2644-2645
354. 2646-2647
355. 2648-2649
356. 2650-2651
357. 2652-2653
358. 2654-2655
359. 2656-2657
360. 2658-2659
361. 2660-2661
362. 2662-2663
363. 2664-2665
364. 2666-2667
365. 2668-2669
366. 2670-2671
367. 2672-2673
368. 2674-2675
369. 2676-2677
370. 2678-2679
371. 2680-2681
372. 2682-2683
373. 2684-2685
374. 2686-2687
375. 2688-2689
376. 2690-2691
377. 2692-2693
378. 2694-2695
379. 2696-2697
380. 2698-2699
381. 2700-2701
382. 2702-2703
383. 2704-2705
384. 2706-2707
385. 2708-2709
386. 2710-2711
387. 2712-2713
388. 2714-2715
389. 2716-2717
390. 2718-2719
391. 2720-2721
392. 2722-2723
393. 2724-2725
394. 2726-2727
395. 2728-2729
396. 2730-2731
397. 2732-2733
398. 2734-2735
399. 2736-2737
400. 2738-2739
401. 2740-2741
402. 2742-2743
403. 2744-2745
404. 2746-2747
405. 2748-2749
406. 2750-2751
407. 2752-2753
408. 2754-2755
409. 2756-2757
410. 2758-2759
411. 2760-2761
412. 2762-2763
413. 2764-2765
414. 2766-2767
415. 2768-2769
416. 2770-2771
417. 2772-2773
418. 2774-2775
419. 2776-2777
420. 2778-2779
421. 2780-2781
422. 2782-2783
423. 2784-2785
424. 2786-2787
425. 2788-2789
426. 2790-2791
427. 2792-2793
428. 2794-2795
429. 2796-2797
430. 2798-2799
431. 2800-2801
432. 2802-2803
433. 2804-2805
434. 2806-2807
435. 2808-2809
436. 2810-2811
437. 2812-2813
438. 2814-2815
439. 2816-2817
440. 2818-2819
441. 2820-2821
442. 2822-2823
443. 2824-2825
444. 2826-2827
445. 2828-2829
446. 2830-2831
447. 2832-2833
448. 2834-2835
449. 2836-2837
450. 2838-2839
451. 2840-2841
452. 2842-2843
453. 2844-2845
454. 2846-2847
455. 2848-2849
456. 2850-2851
457. 2852-2853
458. 2854-2855
459. 2856-2857
460. 2858-2859
461. 2860-2861
462. 2862-2863
463. 2864-2865
464. 2866-2867
465. 2868-2869
466. 2870-2871
467. 2872-2873
468. 2874-2875
469. 2876-2877
470. 2878-2879
471. 2880-2881
472. 2882-2883
473. 2884-2885
474. 2886-2887
475. 2888-2889
476. 2890-2891
477. 2892-2893
478. 2894-2895
479. 2896-2897
480. 2898-2899
481. 2900-2901
482. 2902-2903
483. 2904-2905
484. 2906-2907
485. 2908-2909
486. 2910-2911
487. 2912-2913
488. 2914-2915
489. 2916-2917
490. 2918-2919
491. 2920-2921
492. 2922-2923
493. 2924-2925
494. 2926-2927
495. 2928-2929
496. 2930-2931
497. 2932-2933
498. 2934-2935
499. 2936-2937
500. 2938-2939
501. 2940-2941
502. 2942-2943
503. 2944-2945
504. 2946-2947
505. 2948-2949
506. 2950-2951
507. 2952-2953
508. 2954-2955
509. 2956-2957
510. 2958-2959
511. 2960-2961
512. 2962-2963
513. 2964-2965
514. 2966-2967
515. 2968-2969
516. 2970-2971
517. 2972-2973
518. 2974-2975
519. 2976-2977
520. 2978-2979
521. 2980-2981
522. 2982-2983
523. 2984-2985
524. 2986-2987
525. 2988-2989
526. 2990-2991
527. 2992-2993
528. 2994-2995
529. 2996-2997
530. 2998-2999
531. 3000-3001
532. 3002-3003
533. 3004-3005
534. 3006-3007
535. 3008-3009
536. 3010-3011
537. 3012-3013
538. 3014-3015
539. 3016-3017
540. 3018-3019
541. 3020-3021
542. 3022-3023
543. 3024-3025
544. 3026-3027
545. 3028-3029
546. 3030-3031
547. 3032-3033
548. 3034-3035
549. 3036-3037
550. 3038-3039
551. 3040-3041
552. 3042-3043
553. 3044-3045
554. 3046-3047
555. 3048-3049
556. 3050-3051
557. 3052-3053
558. 3054-3055
559. 3056-3057
560. 3058-3059
561. 3060-3061
562. 3062-3063
563. 3064-3065
564. 3066-3067
565. 3068-3069
566. 3070-3071
567. 3072-3073
568. 3074-3075
569. 3076-3077
570. 3078-3079
571. 3080-3081
572. 3082-3083
573. 3084-3085
574. 3086-3087
575. 3088-3089
576. 3090-3091
577. 3092-3093
578. 3094-3095
579. 3096-3097
580. 3098-3099
581. 3100-3101
582. 3102-3103
583. 3104-3105
584. 3106-3107
585. 3108-3109
586. 3110-3111
587. 3112-3113
588. 3114-3115
589. 3116-3117
590. 3118-3119
591. 3120-3121
592. 3122-3123
593. 3124-3125
594. 3126-3127
595. 3128-3129
596. 3130-3131
597. 3132-3133
598. 3134-3135
599. 3136-3137
600. 3138-3139
601. 3140-3141
602. 3142-3143
603. 3144-3145
604. 3146-3147
605. 3148-3149
606. 3150-3151
607. 3152-3153
608. 3154-3155
609. 3156-3157
610. 3158-3159
611. 3160-3161
612. 3162-3163
613. 3164-3165
614. 3166-3167
615. 3168-3169
616. 3170-3171
617. 3172-3173
618. 3174-3175
619. 3176-3177
620. 3178-3179
621. 3180-3181
622. 3182-3183
623. 3184-3185
624. 3186-3187
625. 3188-3189
626. 3190-3191
627. 3192-3193
628. 3194-3195
629. 3196-3197
630. 3198-3199
631. 3200-3201
632. 3202-3203
633. 3204-3205
634. 3206-3207
635. 3208-3209
636. 3210-3211
637. 3212-3213
638. 3214-3215
639. 3216-3217
640. 3218-3219
641. 3220-3221
642. 3222-3223
643. 3224-3225
644. 3226-3227
645. 3228-3229
646. 3230-3231
647. 3232-3233
648. 3234-3235
649. 3236-3237
650. 3238-3239
651. 3240-3241
652. 3242-3243
653. 3244-3245
654. 3246-3247
655. 3248-3249
656. 3250-3251
657. 3252-3253
658. 3254-3255
659. 3256-3257
660. 3258-3259
661. 3260-3261
662. 3262-3263
663. 3264-3265
664. 3266-3267
665. 3268-3269
666. 3270-3271
667. 3272-3273
668. 3274-3275
669. 3276-3277
670. 3278-3279
671. 3280-3281
672. 3282-3283
673. 3284-3285
674. 3286-3287
675. 3288-3289
676. 3290-3291
677. 3292-3293
678. 3294-3295
679. 3296-3297
680. 3298-3299
681. 3300-3301
682. 3302-3303
683. 3304-3305
684. 3306-3307
685. 3308-3309
686. 3310-3311
687. 3312-3313
688. 3314-3315
689. 3316-3317
690. 3318-3319
691. 3320-3321
692. 3322-3323
693. 3324-3325
694. 3326-3327
695. 3328-3329
696. 3330-3331
697. 3332-3333
698. 3334-3335
699. 3336-3337
700. 3338-3339
701. 3340-3341
702. 3342-3343
703. 3344-3345
704. 3346-3347
705. 3348-3349
706. 3350-3351
707. 3352-3353
708. 3354-3355
709. 3356-3357
710. 3358-3359
711. 3360-3361
712. 3362-3363
713. 3364-3365
714. 3366-3367
715. 3368-3369
716. 3370-3371
717. 3372-3373
718. 3374-3375
719. 3376-3377
720. 3378-3379
721. 3380-3381
722. 3382-3383
723. 3384-3385
724. 3386-3387
725. 3388-3389
726. 3390-3391
727. 3392-3393
728. 3394-3395
729. 3396-3397
730. 3398-3399
731. 3400-3401
732. 3402-3403
733. 3404-3405
734. 3406-3407
735. 3408-3409
736. 3410-3411
737. 3412-3413
738. 3414-3415
739. 3416-3417
740. 3418-3419
741. 3420-3421
742. 3422-3423
743. 3424-3425
744. 3426-3427
745. 3428-3429
746. 3430-3431
747. 3432-3433
748. 3434-3435
749. 3436-3437
750. 3438-3439
751. 3440-3441
752. 3442-3443
753. 3444-3445
754. 3446-3447
755. 3448-3449
756. 3450-3451
757. 3452-3453
758. 3454-3455
759. 3456-3457
760. 3458-3459
761. 3460-3461
762. 3462-3463
763. 3464-3465
764. 3466-3467
765. 3468-3469
766. 3470-3471
767. 3472-3473
768. 3474-3475
769. 3476-3477
770. 3478-3479
771. 3480-3481
772. 3482-3483
773. 3484-3485
774. 3486-3487
775. 3488-3489
776. 3490-3491
777. 3492-3493
778. 3494-3495
779. 3496-3497



1. *What is the main purpose of this document?*
2. *What are the key findings of the study?*
3. *What are the implications of the findings?*
4. *What are the limitations of the study?*
5. *What are the conclusions of the study?*

1. *What is the main purpose of this document?*
2. *What are the key findings of the study?*
3. *What are the implications of the findings?*
4. *What are the limitations of the study?*
5. *What are the conclusions of the study?*



1900-1901
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY

JUL 14 1903

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF STATE FOR
EDUCATION.

(1900-1901.)

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF STATE FOR EDUCATION.

(1900-1901.)



TRANSLATED AND PUBLISHED

BY

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,

TŌKYŌ, JAPAN.

Thirty-fifth Year of Meiji

(1902.)



CONTENTS.

PART I.

GENERAL SKETCH OF THE AFFAIRS TRANSACTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

	PAGE.
General Business	10
Officials	22
Expenditure	26

PART II.

EDUCATIONAL REPORT.

General Summary	28
Elementary Schools	32
Kindergartens	44
Blind and Dumb Schools	47
Normal Schools	50
Middle Schools	62
Higher Schools for Females	66
Higher Schools	69
Imperial Universities	73
Special Schools	90
Technical Schools	97
Miscellaneous Schools	108

	PAGE.
School Hygiene	110
Libraries... ..	117
Testing of the Qualifications of Teachers for Licences, etc.	121
Tokyo Academy	123
Earthquakes Investigation Committee	124
Central Meteorological Observatory	126
Geodetic Committee	131
Observatory for the Measurement of Latitudes	132
Committee for the Compilation of Catalogues of Scientific Literature... ..	134
School Books and Charts	134
Educational Societies	135
Pensions to Public School Officials... ..	137
Educational Fund	139
Additional Salaries for Long Service to Elementary School Teachers	140
Public School Expenditure and Property	141

PART III.

STATISTICS.

Table 1—School Population	148
Table 2—Number of Children of School Age receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction	150
Table 3—Children of School Age not receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction	152
Table 4—Children receiving Instruction per cent. of School Population	154
Table 5—Number of Elementary Schools	156
Table 6—Elementary Schools Provided with Supplementary Courses	158
Table 7—Teachers in Elementary School	160
Table 8—Number of Classes in Public Elementary Schools	162
Tables 9-10—Number of Pupils in Elementary Schools	164
Table 11—Average Number of Daily Attendance	170
Tables 12-13—Number of Pupils who Completed Elementary School Course	172

	PAGE.
Table 14—Kindergartens	178
Table 15—Blind and Dumb Schools	182
Tables 16-19—Normal Schools	185
Tables 20-21—Middle Schools	192
Tables 22-23—Higher Schools for Females... ..	196
Table 24—Higher Schools	200
Table 25—Imperial Universities... ..	201
Table 26—Special Schools	202
Table 27—Technical Schools	204
Table 28—Miscellaneous Schools	206
Tables 29-31—Public School Expenditure	208
Tables 32-33—Public School Income	214
Table 34-35—Public School Property	218

1. Introduction

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of the proposed system on the performance of the participants. The study was conducted in a laboratory setting with a sample of 30 participants. The participants were divided into two groups: a control group and an experimental group. The control group used a standard system, while the experimental group used the proposed system. The performance of the participants was measured using a series of tasks. The results of the study show that the proposed system significantly improved the performance of the participants compared to the control group. The improvement was most pronounced in the tasks that required high precision and speed. The study also found that the proposed system was easy to use and did not cause any significant side effects. The results of this study suggest that the proposed system is a promising tool for improving performance in tasks that require high precision and speed. Further research is needed to confirm these findings and to explore the potential of the proposed system in other contexts.

2. Methodology

2.1. Participants

2.2. Apparatus

2.3. Procedure

2.4. Data Collection

2.5. Statistical Analysis

2.6. Results

2.7. Discussion

2.8. Conclusion

2.9. Acknowledgments

2.10. References

2.11. Appendix

2.12. Glossary

2.13. Index

2.14. Bibliography

2.15. List of Figures

2.16. List of Tables

2.17. List of Equations

2.18. List of Symbols

2.19. List of Abbreviations

2.20. List of Acronyms

2.21. List of Initials

2.22. List of References

2.23. List of Figures

2.24. List of Tables

2.25. List of Equations

2.26. List of Symbols

2.27. List of Abbreviations

2.28. List of Acronyms

2.29. List of Initials

2.30. List of References

2.31. List of Figures

2.32. List of Tables

2.33. List of Equations

2.34. List of Symbols

2.35. List of Abbreviations

2.36. List of Acronyms

2.37. List of Initials

2.38. List of References

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER OF STATE FOR EDUCATION.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY:

I, Minister of State for Education, hereby humbly submit to Your Majesty, in accordance with the customary usage hitherto observed, the following Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Proceedings relating to Education, together with the results obtained during the thirty-third statistical year of Meiji.

BARON KIKUCHI DAIROKU,

Rigakuhakushi,

Minister of State for Education.

April, 35th year of Meiji (1902).

INTRODUCTION.

The present report contains a record of educational affairs as transacted by this Department during the statistical year ending the 31st March 1901.

The following report is divided into three parts; part I contains a general sketch of affairs transacted by the Department; part II gives a general summary of education throughout the country; and part III relates to educational statistics.

The number of children of school age as well as of schools, teachers, kindergartens and libraries, and the amounts of educational funds and school property are given in accordance with investigations made at the end of the statistical year. But the number of the various classed elementary schools both public and private, of public elementary schools in which tuition-fees are levied on children, and of schools provided with school physicians is given in accordance with investigations made on 1st March.

The number of students, pupils, children, infants, as well as of school classes and school physicians is based on investigations made on the 1st March. But the number of those children whose names remain on the school registers, but were absent for a period extending from 1st April to 1st March are not taken into calculation.

All matters relating to those who have completed the prescribed courses of instruction, applicants for admission, those admitted, average number of daily attendance, percentage of attendance and non-attendance, tests of teachers for licences, pensions, school expenditures, fund for additional salaries for teachers in public elementary schools are given in accordance with the statistical year. By applicants for admission, or those admitted, are meant only those pupils who had applied for admission, or been admitted, to the first year classes.

The number of medical inspections made by school physicians is given in accordance with investigations made during the period extending from 1st April to 1st March.

All statistical facts relating to schools, kindergartens, or libraries at-
t to other institutions, or to any such courses of study as are quite
t from others, but established in one and the same institution, either

conjointly with, or in addition to, the main courses, are included under the headings specially belonging to them, except in the tables showing the statistical numbers with reference to each public school, or in the various items of school expenditure or school property, or in any other places where explanatory notes are given. But in cases where the number of teachers, etc., is such as could not be so enumerated under separate heading, such number included in those that have a greater number of pupils.

The number of professors, assistant professors, instructors, assistant instructors, and teachers in schools under the control of the Department of Education, who are appointed such, in addition to their duties connected with other parts of the Department is left out of the tables. In the table annexed to Part 1. showing the number of officials in the Department of Education, those holding posts in other departments and receiving no salaries for additional duties, are not enumerated.

The number of teachers in public schools employed in their own or any other school in addition to their own duties is not given in the tables.

The number of teachers having charge of other school courses in addition to their own, in elementary schools provided with ordinary and higher elementary school courses, is included under those heads which have a greater number of hours, and under the heads belonging to the higher elementary school courses, where the number of hours are equal.

In enumerating the amount of salaries received by teachers in city, town, or village elementary schools, that of additional salaries for long service is not taken into account.

The number of schools closed is left out of the tables, those in which pupils are taught on 1st March or pupils graduated during the statistical year being excepted.

All statistical facts and financial accounts for Chishima and for islands belonging to the three provinces of Kitami, Teshio, and Shiribeshi, in the Hokkaido and the seven islands included in the province of Izu within the jurisdiction of the Fu of Tōkyō, except the accounts relating to the educational fund, stock fund for additional salaries and pensions, are given in accordance with investigations made in the year 1899.

In the statistical accounts relating to school expenditure, all local expenses paid out of the National Treasury for the Hokkaido and the Ken of Okinawa are included in the items relating to Fu or Ken rates.

All calculations with regard to either money or land, are expressed in *yen* or *tubo** only, taking into account all decimal numbers amounting to five or more, and rejecting all below five. But in financial calculations

relating to pensions, educational funds, and stock funds for additional salaries for teachers or in expressing proportions, two or three fractional units are retained.

- Equal to about 36 square feet Eng.
-

PART I.

GENERAL SKETCH OF AFFAIRS TRANSACTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

The chief educational affairs transacted during the 33rd statistical year may be summarized as follows :

On the promulgation of the Revised Imperial Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools, the Department of Education issued regulations for carrying the same into operation. The old Imperial Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools had been issued in 1890 and been in operation for a period of more than ten years. However, practical experience as well as the circumstances of time had dictated many revisions which were necessarily adopted in the new ordinance. By these revisions, a better arrangement was introduced into the elementary school course which was thus made much simpler, but practically more effectual, especially in imparting such knowledge as is indispensable to daily life. As regards compulsory attendance, it was thought important from the educational point of view that it should be extended as much as possible, but the present status of the country as well as the condition of the people made it advisable to fix the period of such attendance simply at four years, not at four or three years as hitherto prescribed. But in order to prepare the way for the future extension of obligatory attendance, higher elementary school courses of two years were recommended in connection with ordinary elementary schools.

For the further training of children in sciences and arts fitted for practical purposes, supplementary courses were more strongly recommended in addition to the regular ones. The purport of compulsory education was specially well defined, for encouraging the attendance of children of school age and it was prescribed that no tuition-fee should as a rule be charged on the children. As regards regulations for carrying out the said Imperial Ordinance, all the provisions which have hitherto been at variance with practical cases were united into a system of regulations applicable to all transactions. As to the distribution of teachers, it was prescribed that even in a single-classed school, one regular teacher should as a rule be provided, and in many class-

ed schools, one regular teacher may be provided for every two classes, in order to keep a balance between city and country schools. Orthography and phraseology were specially simplified and the Chinese characters in daily use were limited in number, so as to be easily mastered by the children. It was also provided that the attainments of children should not be determined by examination. All other provisions such as prescribe the reduction in the number of hours for instruction were made after due consideration to the mental and physical development of the children. As regards the general purport and essential points of these regulations special instructions were issued to local governors. Regulations for carrying out the Imperial Ordinances relating to Middle Schools and to Higher Female Schools were also prescribed, by digesting all previous regulations, with supplementary provisions to define the previous ones more accurately and clearly. In order to lessen the task of the pupils, a special provision was also introduced into the regulations, limiting the number of hours for instruction which had been left without restriction. As to middle school instruction, the subjects of study must be so conducted as to develop the character and to increase the knowledge of male persons belonging to the middle and higher classes. Two additional subjects of study, viz., legislation and political economy, as well as singing were made obligatory for their useful and refining character. The previous regulations for technical middle schools were entirely abolished. It is to be observed that more than ten years have elapsed since the Imperial Ordinance relating to Middle Schools were issued. But few schools of this description have been organized, and no remarkable results ever achieved by any of them; while the technical schools properly so called are gradually increasing in number, so that there is almost no necessity for establishing such schools as technical middle schools at present. As regards higher female schools, it was prescribed that after examination made into the physique of pupils, certain subjects might or might not be imposed and the nature of the subjects might also be determined in the same manner, that occasional examinations should be abolished and the attainments of pupils found from their usual exercises. The subjects of study and the number of hours for instruction should be determined according to the length of the course of study. Music is optional as are also foreign languages, or manual work. Provisions were also made for a special course of arts, or a course of special subjects, in order to assist the development of female education in general. As regards higher schools, regulations relating to the preparatory course to the universities were revised. According to the previous regulations, the course of

study was divided into so many branches that the results were unsatisfactory ; but a simpler division has been adopted, and the the distribution of subjects and the number of hours for instruction revised at the same time, the object being to afford a sound and fitting instruction preparatory to the universities. As to ethical education, it was prescribed that the director should stand in the position of being a constant example to pupils, giving admonitions as occasion requires, and the other instructors should also act in a similar manner. For advanced pupils, instruction in general principles should be given scientifically. Foreign languages being the most important vehicle for giving instruction in special sciences, the number of hours appropriated to them in the new regulations was considerably increased. But in order that the above provision should fairly be enforced, some essential points to be borne in mind for the purpose of improving the method of teaching foreign languages were specially suggested to each higher school. A new preparatory course for the universities was also established in the 6th Higher School. The demand for preparatory education for the universities was further supplied by the establishment of the 7th Higher School (Zōshikwan) at Kagoshima. The medical departments hitherto connected with higher schools and situated at Chiba, Sendai, Okayama, Kanazawa, and Nagasaki, were now organized as independent institutions under the names of special schools of medicine, to be opened from April, 1901. A clear distinction has thus been made between preparatory and special studies, so as to insure a proper development in each department. As regards the testing of the qualifications of teachers for licenses, regulations were established in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance relating to the Licensing of Teachers. According to these regulations all allied subjects are taken together as one subject for examination, in order to guard against the want of thoroughness in conducting instruction which is very apt to occur among those who have hitherto been licensed to teach only a certain part of a subject. The number to be tested without examination was much increased by these regulations. The regulations relating to students sent abroad by the Department of Education were revised. It was prescribed that besides the graduates and instructors in schools under the control of the Department of Education, those who are deemed fit by the Minister of State for Education and found well qualified by tests conducted for the purpose, may be specially sent abroad. In order to give effect to these regulations, detailed rules concerning travelling expenses, expenses for study, supervision during their study abroad, obligations to be discharged after return, etc., were established. Revision was also made in

the items of various matters to be contained in the annual reports sent to the Department of Education by local authorities, the form of statistical tables to be appended to the said reports being also revised at the same time. All matters hitherto reported in accordance with the calendar and financial year are to be investigated according to the statistical year (extending from April 1st to March 31st in the following year), in order to facilitate the comparative survey of the educational work and the expenditure and property for the same. Changes were introduced in matters to be dealt with in the reports, and a more accurate method of investigation was prescribed. As regards foreign students or pupils committed by their respective governments to the care of schools under the control of the Department of Education, regulations were established for facilitating their studies. In regard to the Department Proper, the revised official regulations prescribed by Imperial Ordinance No. 106 issued at the end of the previous year were carried into effect, and the regulations relating to the division of official business were revised, whereby a new bureau of technical education was organized, and two separate offices of architecture and school hygiene established under the Bureau of General Superintendence. All business connected with middle schools hitherto conducted under the Bureau of Special School Affairs was transferred to the care of the Bureau of General School Affairs. During the present year, sanction was given for the establishment of many schools, including one normal school for females, 18 middle schools, and 11 branch departments, 24 higher female schools, 32 technical schools and 2 branch departments.

There were also 24 schools sanctioned in accordance with Art. XIII of the military conscription law 14, in accordance with Art. III, par. 3 of regulations relating to civil appointments, and one in accordance with Art. VII of regulations relating to recruitment for the army. From this it will be seen that there was a remarkable increase in the number and development of schools. In order to meet the demand for female education, a text-book for morals was compiled, and published, and the "Ordinary Elementary School Readers" to be used in the Hokkaido and the "Ordinary Elementary School Readers" to be used in the Ken of Okinawa are now in course of being revised, in accordance with the revision made in the Imperial Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools and regulations for carrying out of the same. The number of libraries both public and private appears to gradually increase, but as there was no appropriate work of reference concerning their establishment and management, a book to be used for such reference was compiled and published under the title of

"Library Management." New schools for aquatic productions were also increasing in number. A book entitled "Essential Points of Instruction in Schools for Aquatic Productions" was published for the benefit of this branch of education. Moreover, such works as "the History and Development of Commerce and Industry in Germany" "Dormitory Management in Normal Schools for Females, etc.," "Scientific Excursions in Germany" "Law for Obligatory Education in Holland," etc., were either compiled or translated. All other measures previously put into operation have been followed up in the present year, carefully taking the state of the national progress into consideration. The following is a brief account of educational affairs distributed under their respective headings.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Educational Inspection and Official Tours: — Besides inspection tours made by Count Kabayama, Minister of State for Education, through the Ken of Yamanashi and in the city of Kobe on one occasion and on the other through the Ken of Miyagi and the Fu of Kyoto and Osaka on the third, several tours were made by other officials of the Department; namely, twice by the chief of the Bureau of General Superintendence, once by the chief of the Minister's Secretariat four times by the chief of the Bureau of Special School Affairs, once each by the chief of the Bureau of General School Affairs and a councillor of the Department, and fifteen times by school inspectors. Special tours were also made by order of the Department, once by the director of, and twice by professors in the Tokyo Technical School, once by the director of, and twice by professors in the 1st Higher School, once each by the director of and a professor in, the Tokyo Academy of Music, thrice by professors in the Higher Normal School for Females, and once by a professor in the Higher Commercial School.

Meetings of the Superior Council of Education: — During the present year, the Superior Council of Education held one meeting which continued for seven days. The questions submitted to its consideration included those relating to normal schools, middle schools, and higher female schools, the drafts of Imperial Ordinances relating to higher schools and special schools besides a proposal relating to the additional establishment of schools, under the control of the Department of Education.

Meetings of the Board of Medical Advisers: — During the present year, three meetings were held the number of days on which the same were opened being three. Among the matters submitted for discussion may be mentioned those relating to the distance that children should have to travel to attend school, to the wholesome diet for pupils in dormitories belonging to normal schools and middle schools, to the revision of some regulations relating to the qualifications of school physicians prescribed by Departmental Ordinance No. 7, 1898, to regulations relating to the examination of the physique of students and pupils prescribed by Departmental Ordinance No. 4, 1900, and to the statistical table of patients, with reference to the kinds of diseases in normal schools.

Meetings of School Inspectors in the Hokkaido and Fu and Ken: — A meeting consisting of the school inspectors in the Hokkaidō and Fu and Ken was called during the year. The session lasted for nine days. The matters submitted for consideration included those relating to educational

inspection by school inspectors in the Hokkaidō and Fu and Ken, to the practical operation of regulations for salaries of teachers in city, town or village elementary schools, and to the opening hour, recess ; and meal-time in elementary schools and kindergartens.

Meetings of School Directors. : — A meeting consisting of the directors of higher schools was called during the year, the session lasting for twenty days. Among the questions submitted were those relating to the distribution of the graduates in the preparatory courses to each of the imperial universities ; the number of fresh pupils to be admitted to the 1st year class of the preparatory courses, together with the number of groups of such pupils to be previously fixed ; the optional subjects of study to be previously determined in respect of each higher school ; the preventive measures to be taken against candidates who present themselves to be temporarily enrolled, in order to change their departments of study soon after admission ; the use of text books written in foreign languages so far as possible, or the use of foreign languages as well as Japanese ; to the treatment of foreign pupils desirous to be admitted to schools under the control of the Department of Education ; to the graduates of the preparatory courses to the universities who may enlist in the army as one-year volunteers ; to regulations for admission, dismissal, entrance examination fees, tuitions-fees, etc., to the standard of entrance examination ; to the standard number of instructors and assistants ; to the medical laboratories to be established in the departments of medicine ; regulations concerning the subjects of study and the number of hours for instruction ; and to regulations for the grant of scholarships. Those questions which had been submitted for discussion on the previous occasion, namely in 1899, relating to the disciplinary rules over the pupils in higher schools, normal schools, middles chools and in other institutions equal in standing to those above enumerated were resumed and decided.

Another meeting composed of the directors of normal schools was also convened, it being in session for four days. The subjects for discussion included those relating to revisions in the subjects of study and the standard to be attained ; the practical experiments made by each school in regard the method of instruction and the selection of materials ; the special experiments made by each school in establishing connection between several subjects of study, or in bringing them under one general rule ; the actual relation of instructors and assistant instructors to the elementary schools attached to normal schools ; the relation of elementary schools attached to normal schools to all other public schools ; to dormitory discipline and its improvement ; to the health of pupils ; to the advantage and disadvantage of scientific excursions

from practical points of view ; to the actual relation between the graduates and the alma maters ; to changes worthy of remark among the candidates for admission during the last ten years ; to the opinions of directors in regard to the system of provisional admission, to the opinions of directors concerning the simpler normal courses, to the uniforms worn by school officials ; and to items of expenditure that might be curtailed. There were also other subjects proposed by the Department of Education for the meetings held by the directors of various technical schools ; namely 2 for the meeting of the directors of industrial schools, 5 of agricultural schools and 2 of commercial schools.

Institutes : — The summer institutes of teachers under the auspices of the Department of Education have hitherto been opened only in Tōkyō. But the necessity of such institutes has been more and more felt as education advances, and the number of applicants for admission has increased from year to year, and greatly exceeded that previously fixed. An attempt was therefore made to enlarge their organization and to establish additional institutes in convenient localities. In the present year, one in Tōkyō and one in Kyōtō were organized. Instructors in normal schools, middle schools and higher female schools were called together to attend lectures given by special lecturers appointed for the purpose. The course of lectures given in Tōkyō included educational administration, English, music, and gymnastics (including common gymnastics, hygiene, and physiology), while in Kyōtō, physics, chemistry and mathematics were given. Those of the Hokkaidō or Fū or Ken school inspectors who were desirous to attend the lectures on educational administration, were admitted as regular members of the institute. Those members who found it necessary to inspect the practical operations carried on in the various laboratories connected with their respective subjects were granted admission to the laboratories at the close of the course of lectures.

The members of the institutes for the year were 519 in number, viz., 148 in educational administration, 59 in English, 138 in music, 57 in gymnastics, 58 in mathematics, 14 in physics, 2 in chemistry, and 43 in physical chemistry. Of these, 461 completed the prescribed course and received certificates, viz., 133 in educational administration, 56 in English, 119 in music, 53 in gymnastics, 14 in physics, 2 in chemistry, 34 in physical chemistry and 50 in mathematics.

Degrees : — During the present year, there were 17 persons upon whom the degree of Hakushi was conferred. Of these one received the degree of Hakushi and the other Riugaku Hakushi, after having been admitted

to the university hall and passed the prescribed examinations. Nine received the degree of Igaku Hakushi and three that of Rigaku Hakushi, for essays written by themselves and after reference to the University Council. The degree of Bungaku Hakushi was also conferred upon two persons who were deemed by the assembly of Hakushi to possess sufficient attainments for such degree, and one who was recommended by the President of the Imperial University of Tōkyō. At the end of the present year, there were 32 Hōgaku (Law) Hakushi, 56 Igaku (Medicine) Hakushi ; 4 Yakugaku (Pharmacy) Hakushi, 72 Kōgaku (Engineering) Hakushi, 25 Bungaku (Literature) Hakushi, 41 Ringaku (Science) Hakushi, 11 Nōgaku (Agriculture) Hakushi, 6 Ridgaku (Forestry) Hakushi and 7 Jūigaku (Veterinary Science) Hakushi, the total being 254. Of these, one holds two degrees—in science and pharmacy — and is counted as two distinct holders in the above list.

Students in Foreign Countries: — During the present year, 42 students were sent abroad, namely to England, France, the United States of America, Germany, Austria, Italy, and Switzerland. The number of Government students in foreign countries at the end of the present year was 116, showing an increase over the previous year of 16.

During the present year, twenty-one students returned to Japan ; one after having studied the science of education and household management in England, one after having studied jurisprudence, one political economy, one civil engineering, one pathology and pathological anatomy, one agricultural education, and one pasturage and zoochemistry in Germany, one Chinese literature in China, one foundry and one the science of commerce in England and the United States of America, one the law of civil procedure in England and Germany, one medicine and one physics in Germany and France, one psychology in Germany and the United States of America, one Chinese literature and the method of teaching and investigating Chinese literature in Germany and China, one criminal law, one Roman law, and one esthetics in Germany, France, and Italy, one materia medica in Germany, Belgium and Austria, one maritime law in England, France and Germany, and one after having studied agricultural chemistry in Germany, France, Denmark, and Belgium ; showing an increase of five as compared with the previous year.

Testing of the Qualifications of Instructors and Teachers for Licenses: — The actual number of persons to whom licenses as instructors in normal schools, middle schools and higher female schools were granted during the present year was 336. Of these, 40 received certificates without tests, while 86 passed the prescribed tests without examination and 210 by examination.

The number licensed as instructors in normal schools and middle schools was 279, of whom 221 passed the prescribed tests without examination and 58 by examination. The number for normal schools and higher female schools was 147, of whom 133 received certificates without tests, 7 passed the prescribed tests without examination and 7 by examination. The number for middle schools and higher female schools was 6, of whom 2 passed the prescribed tests without examination and 4 by examination. The number for normal schools was 55, of whom 39 passed the prescribed tests without examination and 16 by examination. The number for middle schools was 190, of whom 20 received certificates without tests, while 140 (including two foreigners) passed the prescribed tests without examination, and 30 by examination. The number for higher female schools was 65, of whom 15 passed the prescribed tests without examination and 50 by examination. The total number of persons who received certificates either without tests or after passing the prescribed tests with or without examination was 1,078, of whom 923 were males and 155 females. If culculated with reference to the number of subjects licensed to teach, the number licensed for normal schools, middle schools and higher female schools was 502, for normal schools and middle schools 304, for normal schools and higher female schools 430, for middle schools and higher female schools 6, for normal schools 69, for middle schools 220 and for higher female schools 118, the total being 1,649 of whom 1,170 were males and 479 females.

The number of ordinary regular teachers to whom general licenses (granted to ordinary regular teachers) were granted on the representation of of the directors of the Higher Normal School was 3 males and 2 females, while the number to whom the same licenses were granted on the representation of local governors was 291 males and 5 females, the total number being 301.

Examination and Publication of School Books and Charts :— During the present year, the number of books for which applications were made to the Department of Education was 379 sets or 2,003 volumes for the use of elementary schools, 170 sets or 375 volumes for middle schools, 29 sets or 83 volumes for higher female schools, and 33 sets or 38 volumes for normal schools, the total being 611 sets or 2,499 volumes. Those for which examination had to be continued down to the present year were 57 sets or 278 volumes for the use of elementary schools, 104 sets or 252 volumes for middle schools, 16 sets or 62 volumes for higher female schools, and 19 sets or 26 volumes for normal schools, the total being 196 sets or 618 volumes. Of sets or 1,928 volumes were examined and approved during the

year, including 272 sets or 1,520 volumes for elementary schools, 123 sets or 310 volumes for middle schools, 19 sets or 73 volumes for higher female schools, and 17 sets or 25 volumes for normal schools; while those not so approved were 40 sets or 219 volumes for elementary schools, 41 sets or 87 volumes for middle schools, 4 sets or 7 volumes for higher female schools, and 5 sets or 6 volumes for normal schools, the total being 90 sets or 319 volumes. The books for which applications were void or otherwise rejected were 41 sets or 189 volumes for elementary schools, 8 sets or 25 volumes for middle schools, and one set or one volume for normal schools, the total being 50 sets or 215 volumes; while those left over for examination in the following year were 83 sets or 353 volumes for elementary schools, 202 sets or 205 volumes for middle schools, 22 sets or 65 volumes for higher female schools, and 29 sets or 32 volumes for normal schools, the total being 2,363 sets or 655 volumes. Among the new school books published during the year may be mentioned the "Moral Lessons," for the use of higher female schools, of which 4,000 copies were published. Of the "Ordinary Elementary School Readers" to be used in the Hokkaido, 100,000 additional copies were issued, besides 16,500 additional copies of the "Ordinary Elementary School Readers" for the use of the Ken of Okinawa, the total number of additional copies issued being 116,500.

Building and Repairs.:—The building work undertaken by the Department of Education during the previous year and continued down to the present included the re-construction of the lecture rooms and patients rooms and the erection of new buildings intended for keeping animals for experimental purposes, in the College of Medicine, the construction of the lecture rooms in the College of Agriculture; the construction of new laboratories in the College of Engineering, in the Imperial University of Tōkyō; the construction of the new buildings of the Imperial University of Kyōtō; the re-construction of the buildings of the Sapporo Agricultural School, and of the Tōkyō Technical School, together with the additional workshops belonging to the latter; the construction of the new workshops and ship-building department of the Osaka Technical School; and the erection of new buildings for the 6th Higher School and for the Imperial Library. Of the building work above enumerated, the laboratories in the College of Engineering were completed at the time appointed. Other portions of the work have also made considerable progress according to the plans adopted, but owing to necessary alterations in the original plans, etc., a part of the work had to be postponed to the present

year. The construction work commenced during the present year included the buildings for the 2nd Higher Normal School, the 2nd Higher Commercial School, a higher technical school, and a higher school of agriculture and forestry, besides the re-construction of the Higher Normal School, the additional buildings of the Higher Normal School for Females, and the laying of the water-pipes in the Imperial University of Kyōtō. The additional buildings for the Higher Normal School for Females were completed at the fixed time but the construction of other buildings was much deterred either on account of the delay in the transfer of the sites donated for the purpose, or in the time needed for the purchase of the sites. The water-supply work for the Imperial university of Kyōtō was still left undetermined, owing to objections raised in regard to the source of supply previously fixed; so that only a small part of the estimated work was commenced during the year; namely, the new buildings for the Higher Technical School and the re-construction of the Higher Normal School. Among the new or additional buildings to be completed within the present year may be mentioned the new guard-houses for farms and official residences belonging to the Sapporo Agricultural School, new zoological and botanical laboratories for the 1st Higher School; additional class-rooms for the 4th Higher School and new class-rooms for its medical department; a new machine's room for the engineering department and an additional school room for the medical department in the 5th Higher School; new buildings for those parts of the Tōkyō Technical School which were destroyed by fire; a new store-house and reading room for the Tōkyō Academy of Music; a new room for keeping instruments for the measurement of the base-lines, and a new laboratory for the Geodetic Committee; and the building work adapted to the exigencies of the time for the 2nd Hospital belonging to the College of Medicine of the Imperial University of Tōkyō, after its destruction by fire. The plan of buildings belonging to the Geodetic Committee not being ready, was left to the consideration of the members at the general meeting of the International Geodetic Society. The work of construction for the 2nd Hospital was hurried on day and night; but as the night work had to be suspended, owing to its injurious effect on the in-patients, a part of the work was necessarily carried over to the following year; all other works above enumerated were completed during the present year. Among the principal items of repairs may be mentioned the store-houses in the Department Proper, the outer walls, boat-houses, patients' rooms and class-rooms in the Imperial University of Tōkyō, the class-rooms in the Higher Normal School, the guard-houses for farms and instructors' residences in the 5th Higher School,

and the old temple to Confucius. Almost all of these repairs were completed during the year. The number of items relating to building work and to the supply of materials, amounting in value to more than 500 yen each was 136, of which 109 belonged to the former and 27 to the latter. The amount of regular expenditure for new building and repairs during the present year was yen 3,150, and of special expenditure for the same purpose yen 997,520, the total being yen 1,000,670.

Aid out of the National Treasury towards the Expenses of Technical Education :—As regards the number of schools to which aid was granted in response to the applications made to the Department of Education, according to the law relating to aid out of the National Treasury towards the expenses of technical education, and the annual amount of such aid, it will be seen that during the present year there were one industrial school, 3 agricultural schools, 2 commercial schools, 6 apprentices' schools, and 16 supplementary schools for technical instruction, to which yen 4,000, 4,200, 2,200, 7,740, and 4,920 were granted respectively; the total number of schools being 28, and the aggregate annual amount of aid yen 23,060. In regard to the number of schools for which the amount of the said aid was increased in response to the applications made to the Department, there were one industrial school, 2 commercial schools, and 2 supplementary schools for technical instruction, to which additional amounts of yen 1,500, 1,000, and 200 were granted respectively, the total number of schools being 5, and the aggregate annual amount of increase being yen 2,700. During the present year, aid was suspended for 8 supplementary schools for technical instruction with an aggregate annual amount of yen 1,900. There were also two cases of abolition of schools of the same description as the above, with an aggregate annual amount of yen 350, which ceased at the same time. The number of aided schools at the end of the present year was 13 industrial schools receiving yen 40,600, 48 agricultural schools yen 70,400, 25 commercial schools yen 40,450, 4 nautical schools yen 6,500, 20 apprentices schools yen 26,340, and 68 supplementary schools for technical instruction yen 19,423. 30, the total number of schools being 178 and the total annual amount of aid yen 203,713. 30, showing an increase of 17 in the number of schools and of yen 25,739. 70 in the annual amount of aid, as compared with the previous year.

Associations and Foundations sanctioned to be juridical Persons :—The associations sanctioned to be juridical persons under the jurisdiction of the Minister of State for Education during the present year were thirteen in number, including the Tōkyō Chigaku Kyōkwai, the Kōgaku Kyōkwai, the

Meikeikwai, the Nisshin Shōgakkō (a private elementary school), the Shūyosha, and the Sendai Zōshigikwai in the Fu of Tōkyō, the Kwan'zai Hōritsugakkō (a law school) in the Fu of Ōsaka, the Shinano Kyōikukwai in the Ken of Nagano, the Chiba Kyōikukwai, the Nisaimura Gifoukwai, and the Katorigōri Kyōikukwai in the Ken of Chiba, and the Tottoriken Kwangakukwai in the Ken of Tottori; while the foundations so sanctioned were six in number, including the Kurume Ikueikwai in the Fu of Tōkyō, the Dōshisha, and the Jizenkai in the Blind and Dumb School in the Fu of Kyōto, the Kōten Kōkyūbunsho in the Ken of Shizuoka, the Aizu Ikueikwai in the Ken of Fukushima, and the Yonezawa Kōjōkwan in the Ken of Yamagata. Three associations and one foundation which had already received sanction were dissolved during the present year; the former including the Fukuyama Kyōikugikwai in the Ken of Hiroshima, the Ehime Kyōikukwai in the Ken of Ehime, and the Shiga Kyōikukwai in the Ken of Shiga, and the latter the Yonezawa Chūgaku Kōjōkwan in the Ken of Yamagata. The actual number of associations sanctioned to be juridical persons at the end of the present year included 30 educational societies, 7 schools, and 11 scientific societies, the total being 48; while the number of foundations so sanctioned included 2 educational societies, 10 schools, and 4 scientific societies, the total being 16.

Official Orders.—Laws, imperial ordinances, departmental ordinances, and instructions relating to education issued in the present year were as follows:—

Laws:

Law relating to Aid out of the National Treasury towards the Expenses of Technical Education, some provisions of, amended (No. 1. 1901).

Imperial Ordinances:

General Regulations for Government Departments, some provisions of, amended (No. 161. 1900).

Official Regulations for the Department of Education, some provisions of, amended (No. 208. 1900).

Disciplinary Regulations for Government Civil Officials, some provisions of, amended (No. 211. 1900).

Regulations relating to Officials engaged in Local Meteorological Stations (No. 268. 1900).

Regulations to be followed by Medical Advisers in the Hokkaido, and Fu and Ken, in regard to Investigation of Medical Questions connected with Pensions (No. 269. 1900)

Appropriation of Reserve Fund for Men-of-War and Torpedo Boats, of Contingencies Fund provided against Unexpected Calamities, and of Educational Fund under Special System of Finance, towards the Payment of Expenses incurred by Chinese Affairs (No. 277. 1900).

Official Regulations for the Central Meteorological Observatory, some provisions of, amended (No. 311. 1900).

Official Regulations for the Imperial Library, some provisions of, amended (No. 325. 1900).

Regulations relating to the Official Rank and Salaries of Higher Officials in the Imperial Library, prescribed (No. 326. 1900).

Regulations relating to the Official Rank and Salaries of Higher Officials, some provisions of, amended (No. 327. 1900).

Regulations relating to the Appointment of Chief Librarian, Librarians, and Assistant Librarians in the Imperial Library (No. 338. 1900).

Procedure to be followed in regard to Voluntary Contracts for the Lease of Unappropriated Lands forming a part of the Property belonging to the Imperial Universities and other Schools under the Control of the Department of Education and the Imperial Library (No. 342. 1900).

Imperial Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools, revised (No. 344. 1900).

Regulations relating to Pensions, etc., to the Officials in Public Schools, to be carried out in Taiwan (No. 404. 1900).

Official Regulations relating to a Committee for preparing the Catalogue of Scientific Literature (No. 413. 1900).

Regulations relating to Students in Foreign Countries, revised (No. 16. 1901).

Official Regulations for Schools under the Control of the Department of Education, some provisions of, amended (No. 24. 1901).

Regulations relating to the Number of Officials in Schools under the Control of the Department of Education, some provisions of, amended (No. 25. 1901).

Official Regulations for the Imperial Library, some provisions of, amended (No. 26. 1901).

Departmental Ordinances:

Preparatory Course to the Universities, established in the 6th Higher School, (No. 7. 1900)

Method of Computation of the Number of Children of School Age and of those attending school under Clause 1, Art. 111. of the Law relating to Aid

out of the National Treasury towards the Expenses of Elementary School Education (No. 8. 1900).

Regulations for the Training of Teachers in Technical Schools, supplemented (No. 9. 1900).

Regulations for testing the Qualifications of Teachers for Licenses (No. 10. 1900).

Regulations relating to Foreign Students and Pupils committed to the care of Schools under the Control of the Department of Education (No. 11. 1900).

Regulations relating to Appointment of those not possessed of Licenses as Instructors in Middle Schools, some provisions of, amended (No. 12. 1900).

Regulations relating to the Subjects of Study in Preparatory Courses to the Universities in Higher Schools, revised (No. 13. 1900).

Regulations for carrying out the Imperial Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools (No. 14. 1900).

Regulations permitting the Employment of those not possessed of Licenses as Teachers, mentioned in the Imperial Ordinance relating to Teachers' Licenses (No. 15. 1900).

Regulations relating to Meteorological Informations for the Central Meteorological Observatory, some provisions of, amended (No. 16. 1900).

Procedure to be followed by the Hokkaido and Fu and Ken authorities in notifying the Department of Education, of any Orders issued by them in regard to Education, supplemented (No. 17. 1900).

Regulations relating to the Qualifications of School Physicians, some provisions of, amended (No. 1. 1901).

Regulations for carrying out the Imperial Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools, supplemented (No. 2. 1901).

Regulations for carrying out the Imperial Ordinance relating to Middle Schools (No. 3. 1901).

Regulations for carrying out the Imperial Ordinance relating to Higher Female Schools (No. 4. 1901).

Regulations relating to Sanction of Public and Private Schools, some provisions of, amended (No. 5. 1901).

Regulations relating to the Examination of Physique of Students and Pupils, some provisions of, amended (No. 6. 1901).

Regulations relating to the Higher Normal School, some provisions of, amended (No. 7. 1901).

Instructions:

Procedure to be followed by the Hokkaido and the Ken of Okinawa in

their direct presentation to the Audit Office of the Accounts of Expenses paid out for General Education (No. 7. 1900).

Regulations for asking Orders of the Department of Education, as to the Procedures to be followed, in case of Technical Teachers being transferred to other posts, or ordered to retire or temporarily discharged from their duties, while under obligation to serve, according to Art. 11 of Regulations for the Training of Technical Teachers (No. 8. 1900).

Essential Points of Revision introduced into Preparatory Courses to the Universities in Higher Schools, and Suggestions made by the Minister of State for Education (No. 9. 1900).

Essential Points of Revision introduced into the Imperial Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools, and Precautions to be taken in carrying the same into operation (No. 10. 1900).

The Character of Instruction No. 10 to be equally applied to the Hokkaido and the Ken of Okinawa (No. 11. 1900).

Various Items and Forms of statistical Tables for Annual Reports of Education, revised (No. 1. 1901).

Among the principal official informations issued during the year may be mentioned the approval given for the establishment of schools, of which one belonged to a female normal school, 29 to middle schools, 24 to higher female schools, and 34 to technical schools; besides 3 cases of approval given to the abolition of middle schools, 5 of higher female schools and 5 of technical schools. Those relating to the sanctions given to private schools in respect of their standing, were 24 in accordance with Art. XIII. of the Military Conscription Law, 14 in accordance with Art. III, par. 3 of Regulations relating to Civil Appointments, and one in accordance with Art. VII of Regulations relating to Recruitment for the Army; and those relating to meteorology, 32 of signal posts erected during the year.

Public Documents.:— During the present year, the number of official orders promulgated by law was one, of imperial ordinances 19, of departmental ordinances 18, of instructions 6 and of official informations 226. The number of notes sent to the "Official Gazette" was 1,639. The number of public documents received was 38, 168, and of those despatched 42,774.

OFFICIALS.

The principal official changes in the Department of Education during the year were as follows :—

In April, Okada Ryōhei, Superior Councillor of the Department of Education was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Technical Education, and Koba Sadanaga, Hōgakuhakushi, Superior Councillor of the Department of Education. In May, the official titles both of vice minister and superior councillor having been abolished by Imperial Ordinance No. 161., Okuda Yoshito then Vice Minister of State for Education was appointed Superintendent of General Affairs and Koba Sadanaga, Superior Councillor of the Department of Education, and Chief of the Minister's Secretariat. In October, Matsuda Masahisa was appointed Minister of State for Education and Count Kabayama, Minister of State for Education was relieved from office at his own request. Ume Kenjiro, Hōgakuhakushi, Professor in the College of Law in the Imperial University of Tōkyō was appointed Superintendent of General Affairs, with additional duty as Professor in the College of Law, and Okuda Yoshito, Chief of the Bureau of Legislation and of the Pension Office in the Imperial Cabinet. Shigeoka Kungoro was then appointed Chief of the Minister's Secretariat and Koba Sadanaga relieved from office at the same time.

At the end of the present year, the number of officials in the Department Proper was 141, including one of *Shinnin*, 5 of *Chokunin*, 18 of *Sonin*, 69 of *Hannin* rank and 48 of *Yatoi* besides 34 persons specially employed. Among the officials above mentioned, there were 17 of *Sonin* and one of *Hannin* rank, all of whom were charged with additional duties. The number of officials suspended from their duties included one of *Chokunin* and 3 of *Hannin* rank; while those temporarily discharged from their duties were 2 of *Sonin* and 3 of *Hannin* rank.

The number of officials in the institutions under the control of the Department of Education at the end of the present year included 54 of *Chokunin*, 545 of *Sonin* and 523 of *Hannin* rank, besides 412 *Yatoi*, 504 persons specially employed and 66 foreigners, the total being 2,104. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 2 of *Chokunin*, 52 of *Sonin*, 43 of *Hannin* rank, 102 *Yatoi*, 37 persons specially employed and 13 foreigners, the total increase being 249. The increase of 2 officials of *Chokunin* rank is due to the promotion of three directors, including those

of the Sapporo Agricultural School, the 2nd Higher School and the Ōsaka Technical School, and to the post of the director of the Higher Normal school having remained vacant. The increase of 52 of *Sonin* rank is owing to the establishment of the 6th Higher School, the increase of the professorial chairs in the Imperial University of Kyōtō, and more or less increase in other institutions caused either by additional or substitutionary appointments. The increase in the number of officials of *Hannin* rank is due to the same reason.

Further details will be found in the following table.

Table Showing, for 1900-1901, the Number of Officials of the Department of Education and of the Institutions under its Control.

	Chokunin.	Sonin.	Hannin.	Yatoi or Shokutaku.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.	Annual Amount of Salaries.
The Department proper	6	18	69	48	...	141	Yen 86,848
Earthquake Investigation Committee .....	...	...	...	32	...	32	4,619
Geodetic Committee .....	...	...	...	3	...	3	580
Central meteorological Observatory .....	...	4	18	27	...	49	14,003
Observatory for measuring Latitudes .....	...	2	1	1	...	4	3,624
Imperial University of Tokyo...	42	105	157	225	17	546	423,694
Imperial University of Kyoto...	4	65	44	73	1	187	139,239
Higher Normal School.....	...	47	41	55	2	145	84,748
Higher Normal School for Females	1	27	39	25	1	93	45,822
Sapporo Agricultural School...	1	9	19	24	...	53	23,126
Higher Commercial School...	1	16	9	39	7	72	42,344
First Higher School .....	...	40	17	43	5	105	83,066
Second Higher School	1	36	12	28	4	81	60,868
Third Higher School	1	35	16	28	3	83	66,436
Fourth Higher School .....	...	32	17	38	2	89	58,652
Fifth Higher School	1	44	20	48	3	116	57,478
Sixth Higher School .....	...	8	4	10	2	24	13,768
Yamaguchi Higher School.....	...	15	5	14	2	36	23,432
Tokyo Technical School.....	1	16	30	39	...	86	59,930
Tokyo Foreign Languages School .....	...	11	10	16	13	50	45,052
Tokyo Fine Art School .....	...	13	18	37	...	68	36,421
Tokyo Academy of Music.....	...	6	8	26	4	44	13,790
Osaka Technical School.....	1	11	19	19	...	50	24,790
Tokyo Blind and Dumb School...	...	1	9	17	...	27	6,300
Institute for training Industrial Teachers.....	...	...	...	30	...	30	6,230
Institute for training Commercial Teachers .....	...	...	...	7	...	7	1,450
Institute for training Agricultural Teachers.....	...	...	...	7	...	7	2,520
Imperial Library.....	...	2	10	5	...	17	7,300
Total	60	463	592	964	66	2,245	1,453,235

Officials of the rank of *Chokunin* are those appointed either by His Majesty the Emperor in person or by His order.

Officials of the rank of *Sonin* are those appointed by the Minister President of State, with the approval of His Majesty the Emperor.

Officials of the rank of *Hannin* are those appointed by the heads of the Government Departments.

Yatoi or *Shokutaku* are those holding no official rank.

In this table are enumerated those having regular appointment and those belonging to other government departments who receive additional salaries in the institutions under this Department. But those having special appointment under two different institutions, and receiving salaries from both, and also foreign instructors similarly employed are enumerated in both columns.

The annual amount of salaries is shown by multiplying the aggregate sum of the monthly salaries as paid in the last month of the year by twelve,

As regards instructors who receive salaries from two different institutions, the amount of such salaries is enumerated partly in the column of one and partly in that of the other institution. In the case of instructors in the Imperial universities, the amount of salaries both ordinary and official are added together.

Instructors who are studying abroad and receive no salaries are struck out of the table.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of foreign instructors, with reference to their nationalities.

	United States of America.	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Russia.	Belgium.	Italy.	Spain.	Switzerland.	China.	Corea.	Total.	Annual Amount of Salaries.
1900-1991.....	12	11	6	19	3	1	2	1	2	4	3	64	Yen 213,820
1899.....	6	12	6	16	2	1	2	1	1	2	3	52	189,935
1898.....	3	15	5	14	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	47	179,855
1897.....	3	12	5	13	2	1	1	...	1	2	1	41	136,800
1896.....	2	10	3	11	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	31	103,040

The above number of foreigners does not exactly correspond with that in the foregoing table, on account of those engaged in two different institutions being counted as one in this table.

EXPENDITURE.

The actual amount of regular expenditure for the Department of Education for the present year was yen 4,456,703, and of special expenditure yen 1,377,612, the total being yen 5,834,315. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of yen 1,423,648 in the former and yen 177,866 in the latter, the total amount of increase being yen 1,601,514. The regular expenditure shows a remarkable increase in the items relating to the expenses for students paid out of the appropriation for the Department Proper, to those for the establishment of the 6th Higher School paid out of the appropriation for schools and library, and to the shares as educational stock fund granted out of the general educational fund, as well as to the increased amount of aid towards the expenses of elementary school education. In regard to the special expenditure, the items relating to building and repairs of schools and library, the first expenses for the 2nd Higher Normal School, the 2nd Higher Commercial School, the 6th Higher School, the Higher Technical School, and the Higher School of Agriculture and Forestry, and the expenses incurred by the loss from fire of the 2nd Hospital belonging to the College of Medicine in the Imperial University of Tōkyō, show a considerable expansion, while a decrease is found in the amount of the first expenses for the establishment of the Imperial University of Kyōto and the Imperial Library.

As regards the expenditure under the special system of finance for the institutions under the control of the Department of Education, it will be seen that the amount of regular incomes for those institutions was yen 2,549,692 and of special incomes yen 264,880, the total being yen 2,814,572; while the amount of regular expenditure was yen 2,450,573, and of special expenditure yen 250,092, the total being yen 2,700,665, showing an increase over the previous year of yen 389,817 for the former and of yen 397,399 for the latter. The greatest increase in the amount of income is found in the items of government appropriation, tuition-fees, examination fees, and entrance fees, while the greatest portion of expenditure is found in the items of salaries, as well as of other allowances, and of office expenses.

The following tables show the actual amounts of expenditure for the Department of Education, and for the institutions under its control.

Table showing, for 1900-1901, the Amount of Expenditure for the Department of Education.

	Regular Expenses.		Special Expenses.	Total.	
	Yen	Yen		Yen	Yen
The Department Proper	392,813	1,377,612		1,770,425	
Earthquake Investigation Committee	28,064	...		28,064	
International Geodetic Committee	14,333	...		14,333	
Central Meteorological Observatory	36,910	...		36,910	
Observatory for measuring Latitudes	4,898	...		4,898	
Dependent Institutions	2,027,398	...		2,027,398	
Salaries for the Directors of <i>Pu</i> and <i>Te</i> Normal Schools	53,167	...		53,167	
Local School Inspection	161,469	...		161,469	
Grant for Technical Education	249,584	...		249,584	
Grant for Elementary Education	1,487,637	...		1,487,637	
Total	4,456,703	1,377,612		5,834,315	

	Regular Expenses.		Special Expenses.	Total.	
	Yen	Yen		Yen	Yen
Imperial University of Tokyo	882,167	67,062		949,229	
Imperial University of Kyoto	326,342	101,253		427,595	
Higher Normal School	137,287	.....		137,287	
Higher Normal School for Females	83,824	4,932		88,756	
Supporo Agricultural School	58,737	2,500		61,237	
Higher Commercial School	54,346	.....		54,346	
First Higher School	127,581	.....		127,581	
Second Higher School	83,721	2,659		86,380	
Third Higher School	103,473	.....		103,473	
Fourth Higher School	78,673	.....		78,673	
Fifth Higher School	122,768	13,713		136,481	
Sixth Higher School	20,041	10,000		30,041	
Yamaguchi Higher School	37,830	3,083		40,913	
Tokyo Technical School	85,286	36,392		121,678	
Tokyo Foreign Languages School	55,574	...		55,574	
Tokyo Fine Arts School	57,704	...		57,704	
Tokyo Academy of Music	29,010	.....		29,010	
Osaka Technical School	50,377	7,000		57,377	
Tokyo Blind and Dumb School	12,255	1,498		13,753	
Imperial Library	23,577	...		23,577	
Total	2,450,573	250,092		2,700,665	

Table showing, for 1900-1901, the Amount of Expenditure for the Institutions under the Control of the Department of Education.

PART II.

EDUCATIONAL REPORT.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The following is a brief statement of educational measures carried out in various localities during the present year.

The Imperial Ordinance relating to the Educational Fund has enabled the city, town, and village elementary schools to take more prompt measures to improve their equipments and some of them have already received their respective share of advantages. In these schools, a more liberal treatment also seems to have been accorded to teachers as shown by the improvement effected in the general instruction. Especial care was taken by the local authorities to enforce the practical operation of the Imperial Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools, either by prescribing detailed rules or by issuing instructions in conformity with it, the chief measures they have endeavoured to carry out being the adaptation of the course of study to practical purposes and the enforcement of school attendance of children of school age for assisting the diffusion of general education. As regards secondary education, it should be remarked that it has attained prosperity almost exceptional, during the year under review. Both middle schools and higher female schools have been greatly enlarged in organization and much increased in number, through additional establishments. Still as they were inadequate to accommodate all candidates for admission, it can be inferred that education has made fair progress. It was determined that a system of non-examination for girls should be adopted from a hygienic point of view, and all instruction based on a simple, but sound method. With respect to normal schools, more stress has been laid on the training of female teachers, and normal schools for females have begun to take independent organizations. In order to supply the excessive deficiency in the number of teachers in elementary as well as middle schools, simpler normal courses or training courses for elementary school teachers were instituted in connection with local normal schools, and several special courses were likewise established in both higher normal schools. Technical

education has also made remarkable progress. Technical schools of various descriptions have been established according to local requirements, or improvements have been made in those previously organized.

In higher education, each course of study has been arranged in accordance with the regulations revised during the present year, with the distinct view of affording preparatory education for the universities. No small benefit has also been conferred upon general education by the additional establishment of libraries. Further improvements have been introduced into school management as well as into the method of teaching. All other measures previously initiated, such as the selection of school books and charts, the extension of school hygiene, etc., have been diligently followed up, in accordance with the laws and regulations already issued. The people have also begun to attach more and more importance to education and now, instead of complaining about their heavy burdens, they seem to contribute more willingly towards the funds for educational purposes.

Education throughout the country seems to prosper, and the year under review has witnessed marked progress. If a comparison be made in respect of the chief statistical figures, it will be seen that the percentage of children receiving the prescribed course of instruction was 90.35 (boys) and 71.75 (girls) of those who already entered the first period for school attendance, while the percentage of boys and girls taken together was 81.48. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 5.29 in the case of boys and of 12.69 in the case of girls, while the percentage of both taken together shows an increase of 8.73. The total number of schools in the empire was 28,862, of instructors and teachers 106,127, of students, pupils and children 4,925, 673 and of graduates 788,884. This shows an increase of 145 schools, 621 instructors and teachers, 412,339 students, pupils, and children and 104,117 graduates, as compared with the previous year. A comparison with reference to each class of school, shows that the number of children increased by 380,975 and those who completed the prescribed course of instruction by 94,117 in elementary schools, while in normal schools the number of pupils increased by 2,810 and of graduates by 1867. As regards the Higher Normal School and the Higher Normal School for Females, the number of pupils increased by 223 and of graduates by one. The number of pupils in middle schools increased by 9,136 and of graduates by 3,581, while higher female schools show an increase of 3,127 pupils and of 1,213 graduates. In higher schools, the number of pupils increased by 594 and of graduates by 81. The Imperial Universities show an increase of 327 students and pupils and of 58 graduates, while in special

schools, the increase in the number of pupils and graduates was 776 and 75, and in technical schools 2,736 and 1,390 respectively. In regard to blind and dumb schools and miscellaneous schools, the number of pupils shows an increase of 11,635 and of graduates 1,734.

The detailed statements relating to all schools and institutions will be found under their respective headings. The following table shows the number of schools and of instructors, teachers, students, pupils and children, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table showing for 1900-1901 the Number of Schools, etc.

	No. of Schools.			Instructors and Teachers.			Students and Pupils.				Graduates.						
	Gov.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Gov.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Gov.	Public.	Private.	Total.					
Elementary Schools.....	2	26,435	369	26,856	31	91,767	1,101	92,899	1,124	4,622	930	59,544	4,683,598	318	736,907	8,580	745,805
Blind and Dumb Schools	1	1	9	11	15	15	25	55	231	196	194	621	14	8	12	34	34
Normal Schools.....	...	52	...	52	...	958	...	958	...	15,639	...	15,639	...	7,323	...	7,323	7,323
Higher Normal Schools...	2	...	2	110	...	...	...	110	803	...	...	...	803	180	...	...	180
Middle Schools.....	1	183	34	218	22	3,067	659	3,748	321	64,051	13,943	78,315	40	5,584	2,163	7,787	7,787
Higher Female Schools...	1	44	7	52	19	525	114	658	306	9,746	1,932	11,984	91	1,832	637	2,560	2,560
Higher Schools.....	7	...	...	7	345	...	...	345	5,684	...	...	5,684	1,019	...	...	1,019	1,019
Imperial Universities...	2	...	...	2	291	...	...	291	3,240	...	...	...	633	...	...	633	633
Special Schools.....	3	4	41	48	128	81	734	943	968	1,447	10,985	13,400	138	210	1,687	2,035	2,035
Technical Schools.....	9	265	23	297	238	1,382	137	1,757	1,730	23,599	2,126	27,455	349	4,403	249	5,004	5,004
Miscellaneous Schools....	...	122	1,195	1,317	...	904	273	4,363	...	4,817	80,117	84,934	...	721	15,783	16,504	16,504
Total.....	28	27,156	1,078	28,862	1,199	97,885	7,043	106,127	14,407	4,742,425	168,841	4,925,673	2,782	750,991	29,111	788,884	788,884
1899	27	27,051	1,639	28,717	1,128	92,286	3,692	100,106	13,230	4,339,490	160,614	4,513,334	2,454	655,112	27,201	684,767	684,767
1898	22	26,799	1,600	28,421	983	86,634	5,346	92,963	11,788	4,086,323	149,230	4,247,341	2,129	600,528	23,436	626,143	626,143
1897	22	26,753	1,677	28,452	913	81,632	5,310	87,855	10,839	4,005,164	152,714	4,168,717	2,146	550,738	20,912	573,798	573,798
1896	21	26,621	1,762	28,404	785	77,720	5,509	84,014	9,321	3,872,794	148,858	4,030,973	1,819	507,969	20,419	530,207	530,207

By the Government establishments are meant all institutions under the control of the Department of Education.

Statistical items relating to the Higher Normal School for Females are included among those for the Higher Normal School, and relating to the three institutes for the training of technical teachers among those for technical schools.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

(with children of school age)

Elementary schools are divided into ordinary elementary schools and higher elementary schools, and those in which an ordinary elementary school course and a higher elementary school course are conjointly established are called ordinary and higher elementary schools. The ordinary elementary school course extends over four years, and the higher elementary school course over two, three, or four years. The subjects of study in ordinary elementary schools include morals, the Japanese language, arithmetic and gymnastics. According to local circumstances, one or more of such subjects as drawing, singing and manual work may be added. For females, sewing may be added. The subjects of study in higher elementary schools include morals, the Japanese language, arithmetic, Japanese history, geography, science, drawing, singing and gymnastics. For females sewing shall be added. In a higher elementary school with a two years' course, either science or singing, or both may be omitted, or manual work be added. In a higher elementary school with a course of more than three years, singing may be omitted and one or more of such subjects as agriculture, commerce or manual work may be added, and in a higher elementary school with a course of four years, the English language may be added. Certain subjects in elementary schools may be omitted in the case of children who are physically unable to study them. A supplementary course may also be established in elementary schools, the object being to give further training in ordinary or higher elementary subjects to such children as have completed the prescribed course of instruction either in ordinary or higher elementary schools, or to those who possess attainments equal to or higher than those of the children above mentioned. The supplementary course shall extend over not more than two years, and such subjects as are most suited to local occupations shall be added to it.

The number of elementary schools was 23,533 of main department; and 3,323 of branch department; the total number being 26,856. The number of teachers was 92,899, of children 4,683,598, of those who had completed the prescribed course of instruction 745,805, and of those admitted during the year 1,373,665; while the percentage of daily attendance was 84.61. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 139 schools, while the number of teachers increased by 4,239, of children by 380,975, of those who completed the prescribed course of instruction by

94,117, of those admitted during the year by 79,214 and the percentage of daily attendance by 1.46. The decrease in the number of schools is due to their having been reorganized as joint establishments on the one hand and on the other to the abolition of such private schools as are limited in organization or to their having been united to others to secure better organization. 3,503 ordinary elementary schools and 240 higher elementary schools provided supplementary courses, the total being 3,743, showing a decrease of 938, as compared with the previous year. This decrease is chiefly found in the number of supplementary courses provided in ordinary elementary schools, as shown by the above figures, and is due to their having been remodelled as joint establishments and supplementary courses abolished. There were also 134 private elementary schools used in substitution of the public establishments.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to elementary schools, teachers, children, and those who completed the prescribed course of instruction.

Statistical Table relating to Gov. Public, and Private Elementary Schools, for 1900-1901.

	No. of Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Those who completed the Prescribed Course of Instruction.	Average Number of Daily Attendance.	Percentage of Daily Attendance.	No. of Teachers per School.	No. of Pupils per Teacher.
Public Elementary Schools.....	26,436	91,289	4,602,559	733,020	3,791,639	84.50	3.45	50.37
Private Elementary Schools.....	339	1,101	59,544	8,580	51,308	89.43	2.98	54.08
Elementary Schools attached to Gov. Normal Schools...	2	31	1,124	318	1,058	94.64	15.50	36.28
Elementary Schools attached to Local Normal Schools...	49	478	20,371	3,887	19,192	93.66	9.56	42.62
Total.....	26,856	92,899	4,683,598	745,805	3,863,197	84.61	3.46	50.37
1899.....	26,997	88,650	4,302,623	651,688	3,461,383	83.16	3.28	48.53
1898.....	26,824	83,566	4,032,418	598,881	3,248,349	81.60	3.12	48.61
1897.....	23,800	79,399	3,994,826	549,703	3,156,301	81.09	2.95	50.38
1896.....	20,835	76,093	3,877,981	507,820	3,046,150	81.00	2.84	50.96

As regards the equipments of elementary schools both public and private, steady improvement has been made from year to year. Many school sites have been enlarged, and additional school houses erected or old ones remodelled, or school books, apparatuses or furniture purchased, all of which may be regarded as the consequence of encouragement made on the part of those concerned in education, in accordance with the Revised Imperial Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools. But the resources of towns and villages were still inadequate to provide sufficient school accommodation for the growing number of children seeking admission, so that, in some instances, temples or private houses have necessarily been hired for school purposes. Years will elapse before complete school equipments can generally be insured, while many details of organization have still to be adjusted.

If a distinction be made in regard to the number of classes instituted in elementary schools (branch departments being omitted), it will be seen that the greatest number of single-classed schools is furnished by ordinary elementary schools, 7,005 in all, followed by those with two classes, the number being 4,988. Next come those having 3 classes, numbering 2,858, followed by those having more than 26 classes, the number being least of all, namely 5; the greatest number of classes in any one ordinary elementary school being 47. Regarding higher elementary schools, those having 3 classes were greatest in number, being 303 in all, followed by those having 2 classes and those having 4 classes, numbering 212 each; then come those having 6 classes, numbering 139; and finally come those having more than 26 classes, the number being least of all, namely, 8; the greatest number of classes in any one school being 34. Of elementary schools provided with higher and ordinary courses those having more than 6 classes were greatest in number, 607 in all, followed by those having 5 classes, numbering 565; next come those having 4 classes, numbering 517, and then those having more than 26 classes, numbering least of all, namely, 27; the greatest number of classes in any one school being 53.

On investigating the number of ordinary elementary schools in which sewing and manual work are given in addition to the regular or supplementary subjects, and of higher elementary schools in which agriculture, commerce, and manual work are added (according to local circumstances), it will be seen that the number of ordinary elementary schools in which sewing is added is 6, 966, sewing and manual work 16, and manual work 8. Of higher elementary schools, there are 8 in which manual work is added with English taught also as an additional subject in 4 of them; 444 in which agriculture is given, with English in 14 of them; 20 in which commerce is given with English in 4 of them, 9 in which agriculture and commerce are given, one in which manual work, agriculture, and commerce are given, and 346 in which English is added. A detailed classification is contained in the following table.

Table showing, for 1900-1901, the Number of Public and Private Elementary Schools in which Additional Subjects are provided.

Schools provided with additional branches of —	Ordinary Elementary schools.			Higher Elementary Schools.		
	Regular Course.	Supplement- ary Course.	Total.	Regular Course.	Supplement- ary Course.	Total.
ing.....	6,199	659	6,858	...	...	...
ng and Handiwork.....	85	23	108	...	...	...
liwork and English.....	16	...	16	...	...	...
liwork and English.....	7	1	8	4	...	4
iculture and English.....	...	...	...	4	...	4
iculture and English.....	...	...	...	401	28	429
ommerce and English.....	...	...	...	13	1	14
ommerce and English.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
ommerce and English.....	...	...	...	11	2	13
ommerce and English.....	...	...	...	4	4	8
ommerce and English.....	...	...	...	3	...	3
griculture and Commerce.....	...	...	...	8	1	9
griculture and Commerce.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
griculture and Commerce.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
griculture and Commerce.....	...	...	...	295	11	306
griculture and Commerce.....	...	...	...	40	...	40
griculture and Commerce.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
griculture and Commerce.....	6,222	660	6,882	741	43	784
griculture and Commerce.....	85	23	108	44	...	44

NOTE:—The ordinary and higher elementary courses are enumerated as separate schools in the case of joint establishments.

× Schools in which English is added.

The number of classes organized in city, town, and village, and private elementary schools was 84, 723, of which 63, 743 belonged to ordinary elementary schools, 2, 855 to supplementary courses to ordinary elementary schools, 17,822 to higher elementary schools, and 303 to supplementary courses to higher elementary schools. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 6, 731. The number of regular teachers shows a deficiency of 35, 579, as compared with the above number of classes.

As regards the supply of teachers, strenuous efforts have been made for the purpose of meeting this deficiency, by erecting additional buildings for normal schools, increasing the number of pupils, by establishing training courses in connection with normal schools or institutes for teachers, affording more facilities for tests for licenses and by according a more liberal treatment to teachers. In consequence of these efforts, the number of teachers has been increasing from year to year. The classes, however, continued to grow with the increase in the number of children of school age; so that the demand for teachers could not be sufficiently met in almost every locality.

As to the number of regular and assistant teachers in city, town, and village elementary schools, with reference to the monthly amount of their salaries, it will be seen that the greatest number of ordinary regular teachers in ordinary elementary schools is furnished by those receiving more than yen 15 and less than yen 20 (8, 118 in all), followed by those receiving more than yen 12 and less than yen 13, the number being 7,082. The greatest number of ordinary assistant teachers in ordinary elementary schools is furnished by those receiving more than yen 8 and less than yen 9 (4, 118 in all); followed by those receiving more than yen 7 and less than yen 8, the number being 3, 721. The greatest number of ordinary regular teachers in higher elementary schools is furnished by those receiving more than yen 15 and less than yen 20 (6, 281 in all), followed by those receiving more than yen 20 and less than yen 25, the number being 3, 351. The greatest number of ordinary assistant teachers in higher elementary schools is furnished by those receiving more than yen 12 and less than yen 13 (194 in all), followed by those receiving more than yen 15 and less than yen 20, the number being 185. The average monthly salary paid to teachers shows the amount for ordinary regular teachers in ordinary elementary schools to be about yen 13 and for assistant and special regular teachers about yen 8, while for ordinary regular teachers in higher elementary schools, it stands at yen 18, for assistant teachers at about yen 12, and for special reg-

ular teachers at about yen 10. The above calculation, if compared with the previous year, shows an increase of yen .962 in the case of ordinary regular teachers and of yen .936 in the case of assistant teachers in ordinary elementary schools, while in the case of special regular teachers, it shows a decrease of yen .314. In regard to higher elementary schools, it shows an increase of yen 1.37 for ordinary regular teachers and of yen .936 for assistant teachers, while it shows a decrease of yen .167 for special regular teachers. Further details will be found in the following table.

Table showing, for 1900-1901, the Number of Teachers in Public Elementary Schools, with reference to their Salaries.

Monthly Amount of Salaries.	Ordinary Elementary Schools.			Higher Elementary Schools.		
	Ordinary Regular Teachers.	Assistant Teachers.	Special Regular Teachers.	Ordinary Regular Teachers.	Assistant Teachers.	Special Regular Teachers.
Under 5 yen .....	...	8	6	...	...	13
5 yen and less than 6 yen.....	...	711	39	...	1	26
6 yen and less than 7 yen.....	...	2,251	63	...	8	76
7 yen and less than 8 yen.....	7	3,721	53	...	21	97
8 yen and less than 9 yen.....	302	4,118	87	3	48	166
9 yen and less than 10 yen	893	3,001	59	14	89	146
10 yen and less than 11 yen	3,135	2,122	55	77	149	150
11 yen and less than 12 yen	4,115	1,188	33	122	127	92
12 yen and less than 13 yen	7,082	734	27	389	194	125
13 yen and less than 14 yen	4,839	233	8	400	173	85
14 yen and less than 15 yen	5,238	127	11	1,081	164	102
15 yen and less than 20 yen	8,118	58	9	6,281	185	132
20 yen and less than 25 yen	1,357	...	1	3,351	13	26
25 yen and less than 30 yen	234	...	...	830	...	4
30 yen and less than 35 yen	91	...	...	380	...	...
35 yen and less than 40 yen	28	...	...	155	...	...
40 yen and less than 45 yen	5	...	...	73	...	...
45 yen and less than 50 yen	4	...	...	34	...	...
50 yen and less than 55 yen	1	...	...	17	...	...
55 yen and less than 60 yen .....	...	...	...	4	...	...
60 yen and less than 65 yen .....	...	...	...	1	...	...
70 yen and less than 75 yen	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	35,450	18,272	451	13,212	1,172	1,240
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Maximum	70,000	20,000	21,000	60,000	22,000	28,000
Minimum.....	7,000	4,000	3,000	8,000	5,000	3,000
Average	13,508	8,321	8,557	18,696	12,266	10,748
1899 { Maximum.....	70,000	16,000	20,000	55,000	18,000	25,000
{ Minimum.....	6,000	4,000	3,500	8,000	6,000	2,000
{ Average.....	12,546	7,909	8,871	17,326	11,330	10,915
1898 { Maximum.....	60,000	15,000	20,000	55,000	17,000	23,000
{ Minimum.....	6,000	4,000	3,000	8,000	5,000	2,500
{ Average.....	11,770	7,493	8,567	16,202	10,499	10,163
1897 { Maximum.....	55,000	15,000	19,000	50,000	16,000	21,000
{ Minimum.....	4,000	833	2,000	8,000	5,000	3,000
{ Average.....	10,799	6,765	7,796	14,896	9,814	9,243
1896 { Maximum.....	55,000	13,000	12,000	45,000	14,000	30,000
{ Minimum.....	3,500	2,000	2,000	5,000	3,000	3,000
{ Average.....	9,498	5,751	6,995	13,421	8,260	8,778

The number of elementary schools in which tuition-fees are levied on children includes 17,400 ordinary elementary schools, of which 14,444 are established singly and 2,956 conjointly with higher elementary schools, and 4,886 higher elementary schools, of which 1,542 are established singly and 3,344 conjointly with ordinary elementary schools, the aggregate number being 22,286. Among 3,065,136 children attending the ordinary elementary school course above mentioned, there were 2,756,321 on whom tuition-fees were wholly levied, 132,271 to whom the said fees were partially remitted, and 176, 544 to whom the same were wholly remitted; while in the higher elementary school course, the number on whom the tuition-fees were levied was 799,295, fees partially remitted 15,122 and wholly remitted 5,714, the total being 820,131, and the aggregate number of children attending both courses 3,885,267. The average monthly amount of tuition-fees was yen .065 for ordinary elementary schools, yen .090 for ordinary elementary courses established conjointly with higher elementary schools, yen .255 for higher elementary schools, and yen .262 for higher elementary courses established conjointly with ordinary elementary courses. The work and the present condition of the elementary schools connected with the Higher Normal School and the Higher Normal School for Females established by the government, and of those attached to the normal schools established by the Fu and Ken have been already mentioned under the heading of normal schools.

The total number of children of school age was 7,408,179 of whom 6,531,273 had already entered the period* of obligatory school attendance and 876,906 had not. The percentage of children receiving the prescribed course of instruction was 93.35 of boys, 71.73 of girls, and 81.48 of both taken together. Compared with the previous year, the total number of children of school age decreased by 287,375, while the percentage of attendance increased by 8.73, showing an increase of 5.29 for boys and of 12.69 for girls. The decrease in the number of children of school age is due to the better arrangement of the school census registers. The increase in the attendance of children of school age is due to the pains taken by the local authorities to enforce school attendance, and also to the necessity of

* The school age of children should be reckoned from the month subsequent to their having completed their sixth year of age, and ending with the month of attaining their fourteenth year; and the period of obligatory attendance should be reckoned from the beginning of the school year subsequent to their having completed the sixth year of age, whether the said school year should commence in the same year or in the year following.

education being more fully recongnized on the part of the people. The high percentage attained by girls during the past few years was almost exceptional ; and should it keep on increasing at the same rate, it is expected that the standard attained by boys will ere long be reached by girls.

Now if the percentages attained by children ten years ago be considered, it will be seen that it was 66.71 in the case of boys, 32.22 in the case of girls and 50.31 in the case of both taken together. Although the method of investigation was more or less different from that now adopted, and therefore no direct comparison can be made in respect of statistical numbers, still it will at least be sufficient to show the progressive tendency of school attendance. The subjoined table shows the detailed statistics relating to the number of children of school age, together with the rate of school attendance.

Table showing the Number of Children of School Age.

	Under Obligation to attend School.						Not yet under Obligation to attend School.
	Receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction.			Not receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1900-1901	3,090,563	2,231,163	5,321,726	330,221	879,326	1,209,547	876,906
1909	3,181,483	1,982,141	5,163,624	558,615	1,375,191	1,933,806	598,124
.....	3,107,295	1,803,085	4,910,380	662,985	1,552,601	2,215,586	583,458
.....	3,066,278	1,716,493	4,782,771	734,681	1,658,334	2,393,015	554,655
.....	3,012,110	1,603,732	4,615,842	800,585	1,770,652	2,571,217	578,546

*Table Showing the Percentage of Children receiving the Prescribed
Course of Instruction.*

	No. of Male Pupils receiving Instruction <i>per cent.</i> of School population.	No. of Female Pupils receiving Instruction <i>per cent.</i> of School population	No. of Male and Female Pupils receiving Instruction <i>per cent.</i> of School population.
1900—1901.....	90.35	71.73	81.48
1899	85.06	59.04	72.75
1898	82.42	53.73	68.91
1897	80.67	50.86	66.65
1896	79.00	47.53	64.22

If the rate of percentage mentioned in the foregoing table be distributed over the cities, towns, and villages, the result will be as follows :

	Percentage for Boys.	Percentage for Girls.	Percentage for Boys & Girls taken together.
Cities	85.96	80.62	83.44
Towns	90.11	77.76	84.22
Villages	90.95	69.56	80.76

Among the children of school age, these were 4,680 blind and 6,205 dumb, besides 11 deprived both of sight and speech, the total being 10,896, and the rate per thousand of school population being 1.47.

Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 1,726 for the blind and dumb and of .28 for the rate per thousand. Among the blind and dumb, there were 399 who were receiving instruction, showing an increase over the previous year of 179.

KINDERGARTENS.

Kindergartens are institutions designed for the training of infants from three years up to the age of admission to ordinary elementary schools. subjects for training are games, singing, conversation and handi-

The number of kindergartens included one government, 179 public and 61 private establishments, showing an increase of 7 public and 5 private establishments.

By the government kindergarten is meant the one connected with the Higher Normal School for Females. Its work and condition will be more fully described under the heading dealing with that institution.

Most of the kindergartens whether public or private are established in connection with elementary schools or normal schools, those separately organized being every few in number. Compared with the previous year, the number of conductors decreased by 21, while that of infants increased by 1,298. The number of conductors for every one kindergarten decreased by 1.3, while that of infants under the training of one conductor increased by 3.47. The decrease in the number of conductors is due to those without the necessary qualifications having been debarred from employment under the regulations for carrying out the Imperial Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools. The number of infants whose terms of training expired during the year was 10,307, showing an increase over the previous year of 1,724.

Statistical Table relating to Public and Private Kindergartens.

	No. of Kindergartens.			Conductors.			Infants.						No. of Conductors per Kindergarten.	No. of Infants per Conductor.	
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.			Private.					
							Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
1900—1901	179	61	240	448	141	589	10,327	8,830	19,157	1,971	1,833	3,804	22,961	2,45	38.98
1899	172	56	228	474	136	610	10,002	8,507	18,509	1,663	1,491	3,154	21,663	2,68	35.51
1898	173	55	228	440	136	576	9,515	8,058	17,573	1,592	1,421	3,013	20,586	2,53	35.74
1897	166	55	221	407	117	524	8,979	7,649	16,628	1,492	1,384	2,876	19,504	2,37	37.22
1896	163	59	222	400	120	520	8,476	7,050	15,526	1,541	1,322	2,863	18,380	2,34	35.36

BLIND AND DUMB SCHOOLS.

The number of schools included one government, one public and 9 private institutions, the total being 10.

By the government institution is meant the Tōkyō Blind and Dumb School. The school plan is divided into an ordinary and an industrial course. In the ordinary course for the blind, instruction is given in the Japanese language, arithmetic, conversation and gymnastics, and in the industrial course, in music, acupuncture, and massage. The ordinary course for the dumb includes reading, writing, composition, arithmetic, written conversation, and gymnastics, and in the industrial course, drawing, graving, joinery and sewing. Pupils are allowed to study one or two subjects of the ordinary course, together with one or two subjects of the industrial course. They are also at liberty to select any subject of the ordinary or industrial course, on the application of their parents. The course of study extends over three years if massage be taken as a special subject, otherwise, five years.

The diffusion of education among the blind and dumb has been much facilitated by the entire abolition of tuition-fees from the present year. The additional dormitories having been completed, the pupils are now mostly under better discipline. The relief printing machine used in the Steglitz' Blind Asylum in Germany, for which an order had been sent in the previous year having arrived, the work of printing text books for the blind has been commenced.

The number of instructors was 15, of whom 6 were teachers and 9 those specially appointed. The number of blind pupils was 59 of whom 51 were males and 8 females, and of dumb pupils 172, of whom 104 were males and 68 females, the total number of the blind and dumb being 231. Those who completed the prescribed course were 10 male blind, one male dumb and 3 female dumb. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of one teacher, 2 of those specially appointed and 21 pupils, while those who completed the prescribed course decreased by 5. During the present year, the number of applicants was 86, of whom 64 were admitted, those who left 22, and those who died 2. As regards the careers of those who had completed the prescribed course of this institution in the previous year, 4 of the male blind have taken up acupuncture and massage; one of the female blind to "Koto" playing; two male blind to practical massage in hospitals; 3 male blind to acupuncture and massage; one female blind to instruction in "Koto" playing; 2 female become domestic servants; 2 female

dumb to the further study of sewing; one male dumb to the study of pictures on porcelain, one male dumb to sack-making; and one male dumb to agriculture.

The Blind and Dumb School established by the municipal authority of Kyōtō may be mentioned as a public institution. The school plan is divided into ordinary and special courses extending over five years, except for acupuncture in the special course for the blind, which covers four years. The number of teachers was 15 (of whom 5 were blind and dumb), of pupils 196, of whom 17 were male and 3 female blind, and 80 male and 38 female dumb in the ordinary course; 17 were male and 8 female blind in acupuncture, 3 male and 10 female blind in music, 7 male and one female dumb in industrial drawing, and 5 male and 7 female dumb in sewing. The number of those who completed the ordinary course was 8, of whom 6 were male and 2 female dumb, no pupil having graduated in the special course. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of one teacher and 21 pupils, and a decrease of 3 graduates. As regards the careers of those who had graduated in the previous year, one has entered the course of acupuncture, after having completed the ordinary course for the blind; 3 were admitted to the course of sewing after having completed the ordinary course for the dumb, and 2 have devoted themselves to further exercise in acupuncture. The text-books for the blind are composed of materials extracted from general text-books and written in dot letters, while the dumb are taught direct from the originals. The compilation of text-books suitable to the blind was commenced in the previous year and those already completed are now in use.

The number of private institutions was 9, including 2 in the Hokkaido, and one each in the *Fu* of Ōsaka and the *Ken* of Niigata, Shizuoka, Fukushima, Aichi, Nagasaki, and Kagoshima. During the present year, new institutions of the kind were established one each in the Hokkaido and in the *Fu* of Osaka and the *Ken* of Fukushima and Kagoshima, so that the number of schools has increased by 4 as compared with the previous year. The number of teachers was 25, and pupils 194, of whom 98 were blind and 96 dumb, while the number of graduates was 12 blind. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 11 teachers, 123 pupils and 8 graduates.

The following table shows the number of blind and dumb schools both public and private, and of teachers, pupils and graduates, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to Blind and Dumb Schools
both Public and Private for 1900-1901.*

	No. of Schools.			Teachers,			Pupils,			No. of those who completed their courses of study.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Ordinary Course	1	9	10	15	24	39	138	137	275	8	...	8
Special Course					1	1	58	57	115	...	12	12
Total.....	1	9	10	15	24	39	196	194	390	8	12	20
1899	1	5	6	14	14	28	175	71	246	11	4	15
1898	1	5	6	14	12	26	147	56	203	12	3	15
1897	1	2	3	12	3	15	125	24	149	5	1	6
1896	1	2	3	12	4	16	113	20	133	13	...	13

× Foreigners,

The results of investigations made into the causes that led to the loss of sight or speech in the cases of pupils in the Tokyō Blind and Dumb School and the Blind and Dumb School of the city of kyōto are as follows :

The Tokyō Blind and Dumb School:—Out of 59 blind pupils there was only one case of connate blindness, 11 lost their eyesight from congenital syphilis, 10 from excessive nervous sensibility, 8 from suppurative inflammation of the conjunctiva, 5 from inflammation of the cornea, 4 from measles, 2 cases each of purulent ophthalmia, small pox, and peritonitis, and one case each of external wounds, cataract, inflammation of the retina, purulent ophthalmia of newly-born children, typhus, meningitis and brain concussion. In regard to the dumb, out of 172, 60 were connate, 27 lost their power of speech from brain disease, 24 from acute meningitis, 15 from ear disease, 11 from brain concussion, 3 each from excessive nervous sensibility and influenza, 2 each from measles, whooping cough, eruptions on the scalp, one each through morbid growth of brain congenital syphilis, vaccination, hernia, heart disease, diphtheria and fever. There were also 7 cases among the blind and 12 among the dumb pupils, of whom the exact causes were unknown.

blind and dumb, investigation shows the same results as in the preceding years, namely that a great majority of the blind lost their eyesight on account of congenital syphilis, excessive nervous sensibility, and purulent inflammation of the conjunctiva, while in regard to the dumb, most of them were connate, brain disease and acute meningitis coming next in order.

Out of 58 blind pupils in the Blind and Dumb School of the city of Kyōtō, 17 were unable and 16 able to distinguish day and night, 16 were able to see the light but faintly, and 9 were weak-sighted.

Investigation shows that out of all the dumb pupils, 22 were issues of marriages between first cousins, 7 of marriages between second cousins, and one of marriage between an uncle and a niece. The said investigation also shows that there were 8 cases of deaf-mutes among the blood relatives of those pupils, 5 of idiocy, 3 of madness, 7 of brain disease in parents, and 58 cases of drunkards among fathers.

HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOL AND HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOL FOR FEMALES.

Higher Normal School.—The plan of the school is divided into a preparatory course, principal course, and post-graduate course; besides a special course and an elective course. A middle school, an elementary school and the Tokyo Educational Museum are established in connection with the Higher Normal school.

The course of study in the main school extends over one year in the preparatory, three years in the principal, and one year in the post-graduate course. The elective course extends over not less than two and not more than four years, the length of the special course being fixed at every admission of fresh pupils.

By the revision introduced into the regulations of the school during the present year, the preparatory, principal and post-graduate courses were prescribed as regular ones, and the principal course divided into four sections from the first to the fourth. The post-graduate course was also divided into two sections, one established for special aided pupils and the other for those at private expense. In the preparatory course, all pupils taught in foreign languages, Japanese and Chinese literature, *mathem*

ics, etc., in order to prepare them for their future studies. As regards the principal course, the classifications of subjects were much reduced in number, and the course was so arranged that a graduate might be able to teach many more subjects than had hitherto been the case. A further training is given in the post-graduate course which was established to enable the pupils to investigate thoroughly the various subjects connected with the science of education and educational administration. Regulations for special aided pupils were also established by which Japanese and Chinese literature, the English language and mathematics were prescribed as the subjects of study for the special course, extending over two years and divided into two school terms; the object being to give pupils a shorter course for the purpose of supplying the deficiency of teachers. Regulations for dormitories were also prescribed at the same time, and revisions of the regulations for schools attached to the main institution.

As to school equipments, both the site and buildings are inadequate and great difficulties and inconvenience are experienced in instruction and management. But new buildings at Kubochō, Ōtsuka in the district of Koishikawa being now in course of construction, the defects will ere long be removed.

The number of instructors in the main school included 35 instructors, 6 assistant instructors, 26 persons specially appointed or temporarily employed and 2 foreigners, the total being 69. The number of pupils was 480 and of graduates 97. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 2 in the number of instructors and 6 in the number of those specially or temporarily appointed, while the number of pupils increased by 102 and of graduates decreased by 29. The number of applicants for admission was 632, of whom 248 were admitted, while 20 left before graduation. The number of those ordered to leave on account of physical disability and of non-proficiency was 8 and 7 respectively, while 5 resigned and one died. The pupils were generally healthy, and though the number increased by more than 100, as compared with the previous year, the cases of sickness decreased by 46. This is probably due to the strict examination made of the physique of pupils at their admission, and also to the subsequent attention paid to sanitary matters.

According to information received at the end of the present year of those who had graduated in the previous year. 50 were appointed instructors in normal schools, 98 instructors in this year, 5 instructors in this

institution, 5 instructors in other schools and 4 passed on to the post-graduate course.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, and graduates in the Higher Normal School.

Statistical Table relating to the Higher Normal School for 1900-1901.

	No. of Instrutors.					Pupils.	Graduates.
	Instructors.	Assistant instructors.	Shokufaka or Yatoi.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.		
Literature Course (under old regulations)	35	6	26	2	69	50	25
Science Course („)						44	24
Main Course						49	...
Preparatory Course						99	...
Aided Special Courses { Handiwork						21	20
Gymnastics						22	22
Physics and Chemistry						11	...
Botany and Zoology						16	...
Agriculture and Geography						21	...
Japanses Language & Chinese .....						...	...
Literature						30	...
English						40	...
Mathematics						30	...
Total						191	42
Post-graduate Course	35	6	26	2	69	38	...
Elective Course						9	6
Grand Total	35	6	26	2	69	480	97

The middle school and the elementary school attached to the Higher Normal School are institutions designed to provide means for investigating the methods of general education, and to afford the pupils of the main school an opportunity for practical training. The said middle school is provided with a middle school course extending over five years. The elementary school is provided with three sections:— the first section represents a many-classed elementary school comprising both higher and ordinary elementary courses, connection being maintained between this and the middle school; the second section is a many-classed elementary school comprising both higher and ordinary elementary courses; and the third section is organized as a joint system of a single-classed elementary school comprising both higher and ordinary elementary courses and a supplementary course to the latter. The course of study extends over four years for the ordinary elementary course, two years for the higher elementary course in the first section; in the second section it extends over

four years each for the ordinary elementary course and the higher elementary course; and in the third section it extends over four years each for the ordinary elementary course and the higher elementary course, and two years for the supplementary course.

The number of instructors in the middle school was 22, pupils 321 and graduates 40, showing an increase over the previous year of 3 instructors, 27 pupils and 9 graduates. According to information received at the end of the present year of those who had graduated in the previous year, 8 passed on to the higher schools, 4 entered special or technical schools, one was admitted to a naval school, 14 stood as candidates for admission to other schools, and one was still unemployed. The number of applicants for admission during the year was 133, of whom 74 were enrolled. The number of those who left before graduation was 21, of whom one on account of non-proficiency and the other either for removal to other department of study or for private matters.

The number of teachers in the elementary school was 18, and of children in the ordinary elementary course was 319 boys, of whom 198 belonged to the 1st section, 77 to the 2nd section and 44 to the 3rd section, and 96 girls, of whom 48 belonged each to the 2nd and 3rd section, the total being 415, while the number of children in the higher elementary course was 181 boys, of whom 99 belonged to the 1st, 58 to the 2nd, and 24 to the 3rd section, and 66 girls, of whom 42 belonged to the 2nd and 24 to the 3rd section, the total being 247 and the aggregate number being 662. The number of graduates in the ordinary elementary course included 82 boys, of whom 50 belonged to the 1st, 21 to the 2nd and 11 to the 3rd section, and 21 girls of whom 10 belonged to the 2nd and 11 to the 3rd section, while the number of graduates in the higher elementary course included 53 boys of whom 48 belonged to the 1st, 3 to the 2nd and 2 to the 3rd, and 15 girls of whom 14 to the 2nd and one to the 3rd section, the total being 68 and the aggregate number being 171. The above figures show a decrease of one teacher and 6 pupils, while the number of graduates increased by 13, as compared with the previous year. The number of pupils admitted was 113 of boys and 32 of girls in the ordinary course, while those admitted to the higher course were 89 of boys and 19 of girls, the total being 253. The number of pupils who left before graduation was 23 of boys and 5 of girls in the ordinary and 12 of boys and 7 of girls in the higher course, the total being 47; while 2 boys died in the ordinary course.

The Tokyo Educational Museum
is organized into three

collection of articles bearing on home education and kindergartens as well as elementary schools, together with various works done by children. The second department comprises a collection of apparatus, instruments, specimens and charts for instruction in physics, mathematics, astronomy, geography, chemistry, zoology, physiology, and botany. In the third department is exhibited a collection of all apparatus and instruments connected with technical education, together with work done by pupils, beside those relating to drawing, music and gymnastics. A reading room is also specially provided where school books and charts, useful books of reference for teachers and educational magazines are collected for public perusal.

As regards the collections of articles, school books and charts, additions are being gradually made, there being more than 200 kinds of educational magazines, copies of which are regularly contributed. The number of visitors during the year was 68,392, showing an increase over the previous year of 5,854; The number of readers, was 9,690 and of those who made use of the exhibits 2,192

Higher Normal School for Females.—The plan of the school is divided into a literature course, a science course and an art course. A post-graduate course, an elective course, a special course, and a training course for kindergarten conductors are instituted as distinct courses of instruction. A higher school for females, an elementary school and a kindergarten are also organized in connection with the main institution.

The course of study for the main school extends over four years. The post-graduate course extends over two years, the elective course over four years, and the training course for kindergarten conductors over one year; the length of the special course being fixed at each admission of fresh pupils.

The system of provisional admission prescribed under regulations for the Higher Normal School for Females having not only exercised an unfavorable effect on the physique and study of pupils, but also made it almost impossible to obtain pupils distinguished for literary attainments and character, all provisions relating to admission of such pupils were cancelled. Provisions applicable to pupils on leaving school were then revised in order to facilitate the process to be followed. Revisions were also introduced into the provisions relating to examinations, in accordance with instruction from the Department of Education. As regards the institutions attached to the main school, regulations relating to the higher school for females were revised, and the supplementary course hitherto established was replaced by a special course extending over three years, the object being to give *more solidity to the higher education of females*. Besides the regulations

above mentioned, those for the elementary school and the kindergarten were also amended, one in conformity with the revisions of Imperial Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools and regulations for carrying out the said ordinance, and the other in conformity with regulations for physical education in kindergartens and those relating to school equipments.

The number of instructors in the main school included 20 instructors, 7 assistant instructors, 13 persons specially appointed, and one foreigner, the total being 41. The number of pupils was 323 and of graduates 83. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 4 of instructors and of one foreigner, while the number of those specially appointed decreased by one. The number of pupils and graduates also shows an increase of 121 and 30 respectively. Of 83 graduates above mentioned, 39 had completed the course of Japanese literature for the first time since its establishment. The number of applicants for admission was 323 of whom 129 were enrolled. During the present year, pupils were admitted for the first time to the special course of geography and history, and those for the training course for kindergarten conductors were also recruited. The number who left before graduation was 12, while one in the main course died.

Of those who had graduated in the previous year, 28 were appointed instructors in normal schools and 3 in higher schools for females.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, and graduates, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to the Higher Normal School for
Females for 1900-1901.*

	No. of Instructors.					Pupils.	Graduates.
	Instructors.	Assistant-instructors.	Shokutaku.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.		
Main Course (under old regulations).....	20	7	13	1	41	82	...
Literature Course.....						56	...
Science Course.....						44	44
Art Course.....						45	...
Post-graduate Course.....						1	...
Elective Course.....						9	...
Special Course of Japanese Language and Chinese Literature.....						40	39
Special Course of History and Geography.....						34	...
Training Course for Kindergarten Conductors.....						12	...
Total	20	7	13	1	41	323	83

The Higher School for Females attached to the Higher Normal School for Females is an institution designed to provide means of investigation into the methods of general female education, and to afford the pupils in the main school an opportunity for practical training in female education. The course of study extends over five years. In addition to the regular course, a special course of three years is instituted.

Since the previous year, the wearing of *Hakama* (a kind of loose trousers) has been encouraged and become prevalent among pupils. During the present year, rubber shoes have been introduced for the use of physical exercises instead of straw sandals and though the innovation has not yet become general as most of the pupils wear "*setta*" or common shoes, still it may be regarded as an improvement.

The number of instructors was 19, pupils 279, and graduates 91, showing a decrease of one instructors and 140 pupils; while the number of graduates increased by 17, as compared with the previous year. The number of applicants for admission was 56, all being admitted without exception. The number of those who left was 47, while 2 died.

The Elementary School attached to the Higher Normal School for Females is an institution designed to afford means of investigating the methods of general education, and to secure for the pupils in the main school an opportunity of practical training in teaching children.. It is divided into three

sections. The first section represents an elementary school in connection with the Higher School for Females; it is provided with ordinary and higher elementary school courses and is organized into six classes. The second section comprises both higher and ordinary elementary school courses and is organized into a many-classed school with four or five classes. The third represents an ordinary elementary school organized into a single-classed school. The course of study extends over four years for the ordinary and two years for the higher elementary school course in the first and second sections, while in the third section, it extends over four years.

During the present year, a costume of simple style was introduced for children. More attention was also given to out-door gymnastics. The school equipments were nearly completed, by the addition of the new buildings erected for the 1st and 2nd sections.

The number of teachers was 14 and of pupils in the ordinary elementary course 331, of whom 77 were boys and 254 girls, and of those in the higher elementary course 131, of whom 19 were boys and 112 girls, the aggregate number being 462. The number of those who completed the prescribed course of instruction was 90 in the ordinary elementary course, of whom 22 were boys and 68 girls, and 57 in the higher elementary course, of whom 3 were boys and 54 girls, the aggregate number being 147. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 2 teachers and a decrease of 10 pupils, while those who completed the prescribed course of instruction increased by 33. The number of pupils admitted during the year was 142, while 33 left and 3 died in the ordinary elementary course.

The kindergarten connected with the main school is an institution designed to afford means of investigating the method of infant training and to enable the pupils in the main school to study practically such training. The subjects of training include games, singing, conversation, and handiwork. The age for infants is fixed at from three years up to the period of admission to school. For infants whose parents are somewhat low in the social scale, a separate room is provided in connection with the kindergarten. The infants in the main kindergarten are divided into three groups according to age, while those in the separate room are formed into one group.

The accommodation of the kindergarten was almost sufficient for the purpose.

The number of conductors was 7, infants 148 and those whose terms of training had expired during the year 56, showing an increase of 2 conductors and 7 infants, while the number of infants decreased by 18.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The Hokkaido as well as each *Fu* and *Ken* must establish at least one normal school, provided with an elementary school for the training of pupils in the methods of instruction. The course of study extends over four years in the case of males and three years in the case of females. According to local circumstances, simpler normal courses, preparatory courses, training courses for elementary school teachers, or training courses for kindergarten conductors may be established in addition to the regular courses. During the present year, additional normal schools were established in the *Fu* of Tōkyō and Ōsaka, and the *Ken* of Niigata, all of them being intended for the training of female teachers, under the names of the "normal schools for females." At the end of the present year there were 3 normal schools in the *Ken* of Niigata, 2 in the *Fu* of Tōkyō and Ōsaka, and the *Ken* of Aichi, and one each in all other *Fu* and *Ken*. Among the school above enumerated, were 28 where male teachers are exclusively trained, 3 for females, and 21 with male and female sections conjointly established. There were also 4 with simpler, preparatory and training courses, besides 18 with simpler and training courses and 22 with training courses.

The number of schools was 52, and instructors 958. The total number of pupils in the regular, simpler and preparatory courses was 12,062 and in the training courses 3,577. The total number of graduates both in the regular and simpler courses was 2,088 and of those who completed the training courses 5,235. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 3 schools and 119 instructors, while the number of pupils in the regular, simpler, and preparatory courses increased by 1,888, and in the training courses by 922. The number of graduates also shows an increase of 389 in the regular and simpler courses and of 1,480 in the training courses.

In the present year, the number of applicants for admission was 12,566 for the regular, 1,353 for the simpler, 949 for the preparatory, and 8,764 for the training courses, 3,419 being enrolled in the regular, 584 in the simpler, 363 in the preparatory and 5,746 in the training courses. As regards the proportion of those actually admitted to the number of applicants, it will be seen that the number admitted to the regular courses 27.21, to the simpler courses 43.16, to the preparatory courses 38.25, and to the training courses 65.56. Compared with the previous year, the percentage of those enrolled shows an increase of 2.88 in the regular and 4.15 in the simpler courses, while in the preparatory and training courses,

it shows a decrease of 4.29 and 1.09 respectively. The number who left was 448, while 62 died.

The accommodation of normal schools has now almost been completed, but the increase in the number of pupils officially fixed has naturally called for additional buildings such as class-rooms and dormitories, together with a further supply of instruments and apparatus which have also been found insufficient, especially for the additional normal schools. As regards the training of pupils the method of teaching was improved, and due attention paid to the forming of character as well as to the preservation of health. The graduates of normal schools are diligently discharging the duties in the elementary schools to which they were respectively assigned.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of instructors, pupils, and graduates in normal schools.

Statistical Table relating to Normal Schools.

	No. of Schools.	Instructors.						Pupils.						Graduates.			Training Courses for Elementary School Teachers.				
		Regular Teachers.			Assistant teachers.			Total.			Male.			Fem.			Total.			No. of Pupils.	No of those who completed their studies.
		Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.					
1900-1901	52	712	49	761	179	18	197	891	67	958	10,586	1,476	12,062	1,703	385	2,088	3,577	5,235			
1899	49	643	41	684	141	14	155	784	55	839	8,009	1,165	10,174	1,505	194	1,699	2,655 *	3,755			
1898	47	611	34	645	101	14	115	712	48	760	7,302	879	8,181	1,245	245	1,490 *	2,167 *	3,424			
1897	47	543	29	572	134	14	148	677	43	720	6,201	720	6,921	1,337	224	1,561 *	1,907 *	3,405			
1896	47	538	28	566	110	16	126	648	44	692	5,009	738	6,347	1,145	190	1,355 *	1,717	2,839			
																	14 *	3			

* Pupils belonging to training courses for kindergarten conductors.

NOTE :—The number of those who have completed the preparatory courses is not taken into calculation in this table as well as in the following.

The number of pupils in the regular and simpler courses for the year 1900-1901, classified with reference to their respective school years will be as follows :

		1st school year	2nd school year	3rd school year	4th school year
Regular course	Males	3,041	2,762	1,896	1,389
	Females	569	514	393	...
Simpler course	Males	593	520	37	...

The elementary schools established in connection with the normal schools are designed to give the pupils in the main schools practical training in the method of education of children, and provided with ordinary and higher elementary school courses. Almost all normal schools are provided with such elementary schools, except the 2nd normal schools in the *Ken* of Niigata and Aichi, and one in the *Ken* of Kanagawa on account of their having been but recently organized, and consequently of the absence of advanced pupils. The *Ken* of Kanagawa, possesses a town elementary school as a substitute for such training school.

The number of elementary schools attached to normal schools was 49. The number of teachers was 470, of whom 199 were ordinary regular teachers belonging to the ordinary courses, 245 ordinary regular teachers belonging to the higher courses, 17 special regular teachers and 17 assistant teachers belonging to the ordinary and higher courses. The number of children was 20,371, of whom 1,546 belonged to the ordinary courses, 6 to the supplementary courses to the same, 8,757 to the higher courses and 62 to the supplementary courses to the same. The number of those who completed the prescribed course of instruction was 2,449 in the ordinary courses, 1,379 in the higher courses and 59 in the supplementary courses, the total being 20,371. The number of children admitted during the year was 3,303 to the ordinary and 2,978 to the higher course, the total being 6,281. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 3 schools, 35 teachers, 145 children, and 153 of those who completed the course of instruction, while the number of children admitted decreased by 269.

The kindergartens connected with the normal schools are designed to enable the female pupils in the main schools and those in the training courses for kindergarten conductors to study the practical methods of infant training. These kindergartens have been established in the following *Fu* and *Ken*, namely, the *Fu* of Kyoto and Osaka and the *Ken* of Niigata, Fukui, Ishikawa, Shimane, Okayama, Tokushima, Kagawa, and Nagasaki,

the total number being 10. The number of conductors was 11, and infants 618, besides 362 infants whose terms of training expired during the year. A comparison with the previous year this shows a decrease of one kindergarten, and of 104 infants, while the number of conductors increased by 2 and of infants whose terms of training had expired by 12. One kindergarten was abolished in the normal school in the *Ken* of Tochigi.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

The course of study is fixed at five years, besides a supplementary course of one year. From the fourth year and upwards, a technical course may be provided, besides the main course. Candidates for admission must be over twelve years of age and possess attainments at least equivalent to those of pupils who have completed the 2nd year course of higher elementary school.

As regards the number of middle schools it will be seen that in each of Niigata, Chiba, and Gumba seven such schools had been opened, each branch school being counted as one school, while six had been established in the *Fu* of Ōsaka and in each of Ibaragi, Hyōgo, and Oita, and five each in the *Ken* of Nagano, Miyagi, Fukushima, Yamaguchi, Kōchi, Fukuoka, Kumamoto, and Kagoshima. In the *Fu* of Tōkyō and in each of Saitama, Shizuoka, Yamagata, Miye, Aichi, Gifu, Ishikawa, Hiroshima, Kagawa, Nagasaki, and Saga, four middle schools had been established and in the *Fu* of Kyōto and in each of Tochigi, Akita, Nara, Fukui, Toyama, Wakayama, Shimane, Okayama, Tokushima, Ehime, and Miyazaki, three had been opened; two had been established in the Hokkaido and in each of Yamanashi, Iwate, Aomori, Shiga and Tottori, and one each in the *Ken* of Kanagawa and Okinawa. In the *Ken* of Niigata, Nagano, Ishikawa, Kōchi and Kagoshima, a supplementary course was established in connection with one of the middle schools, while in the *Ken* of Gumba, a technical course was instituted.

The number of middle schools included 193 main and 24 branch departments, the total being 217. Of these one belonged to the class of government establishments, 182 to the class of public establishments and 34 to the class of private establishments. A comparison with the previous year shows an increase of 28 public establishments. The increase in the number of public establishments is owing to 5 having been opened in

the *Ken* of Chiba, 3 in the *Ken* of Ibaragi, 2 each in the *Fu* of Kyōto, and the *Ken* of Niigata, Kagawa, Kōchi, and Nagasaki, and one each in the *Fu* of Tōkyō, and the *Ken* of Tochigi, Yamanashi, Nagano, Miyagi, Yamagata, Aichi, Wakayama, Kumamoto, and Kagoshima.

By the government establishment is meant the middle school connected with the Higher Normal School. The general character of its work has been described under the heading of the Higher Normal School.

The number of instructors in public and private middle schools was 3,726, of whom 2,137 were qualified and 1,589 unqualified instructors. This shows an increase of 431 qualified and 212 unqualified instructors, the total increase being 643. The number of pupils was 77,994 and graduates 7,747. The number of applicants for admission was 46,895, of whom 28,153 were actually enrolled, while the number of those enrolled per cent. of applicants was 60.03. The above figures, if compared with the previous year, show an increase of 9,109 in the number of pupils, of 3,572 graduates, of 4,417 applicants for admission, and of 2,632 of those enrolled, while the percentage of those enrolled decreased by 1.46. The number of those who left was 11,178, while 167 died. Of the number of pupils in private middle schools within the jurisdiction of the *Fu* of Tōkyō who either left or died during the present year, no exact information has yet been received at this Department.

As regards the careers of 3,731 graduates of the previous year, 1,140 passed on to the higher schools; 662 entered special or technical schools; 412 either presented themselves as candidates for military cadets, or joined the army as one-year-volunteers or otherwise, or entered naval schools; 239 were appointed teachers; 57 entered government service; 311 engaged in various kinds of business on their own account; and of 899 others, some are still unemployed or no exact information has yet been received; while 11 died.

The recent development of education in its various departments, as well as improved social circumstances have caused the necessity of middle school education to be keenly felt, as shown by the yearly increase in the number of applicants for admission to middle schools. Strenuous attempts have already been made for the further extension of school establishments. But these were found still inadequate to accommodate all the applicants who exceeded the number fixed in every locality. During the present year, as many as 28,000 pupils were enrolled, those who left numbered more than 11,000, the proportion being about 40 per cent. of those enrolled. Among the pupils who left are included ated during the present

year, but also many of those previously enrolled, and some cases of pupils changing their departments of study, so that it cannot be concluded that all have abandoned their studies. However, it is undeniable that many were induced by the prevalent tendency of the time to attend these schools, with neither resolution for study nor means to pay necessary expenses; a fact which must be taken into consideration on the part of those concerned.

As regards the training of pupils, the results were almost the same as in the previous year.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of middle schools both public and private, and of instructors, pupils and graduates.

Statistical Table relating to Public and Private Middle Schools.

	No. of Schools.			Instructors.						Pupils.			Graduates.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public			Private.			Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
				Regular Teachers.	Assistant teachers.	Total.	Regular Teachers.	Assistant teachers.	Total.						
.....	159	34	193	1,809	1,249	3,058	328	319	647	64,050	13,943	77,993	5,584	2,163	7,747
.....	24	*	24	9	9	18	12	12	24	1	1	2	1	1	2
.....	132	33	165	1,321	1,063	2,414	385	254	639	56,501	12,384	68,885	2,758	1,417	4,175
.....	23	*	24	5	5	10	25	25	50	30	30	60	30	30	60
.....	105	30	135	1,101	955	2,056	329	184	513	49,684	11,697	61,381	2,073	970	3,043
.....	33	*	33	5	5	10	16	16	32	21	21	42	21	21	42
.....	89	27	116	956	774	1,730	278	162	435	43,223	9,219	52,442	1,781	677	2,458
.....	39	*	39	5	5	10	10	10	20	15	15	30	15	15	30
.....	78	21	99	806	556	1,362	199	136	335	33,915	6,632	40,547	1,394	404	1,798
.....	21	*	22	5	5	10	7	7	14	12	12	26	12	12	26

* Branch schools.

× Foreign instructors.

The number of pupils in the main courses for the year 1900-1901 classified with reference to their respective school years will be as follows :

	1st School year	2nd School year	3rd School year	4th School year	5th School year	Total
Public.....	21,604	15,599	11,841	8,920	5,959	63,923
Private.....	3,018	2,878	2,728	2,510	2,809	13,943
Total.....	24,622	18,477	14,569	11,430	8,768	77,866
Percentage.....	31	24	19	15	11	100

HIGHER SCHOOLS FOR FEMALES.

The course of study of higher schools for females extends over four years, but may be extended or curtailed by one year, according to local circumstances. In addition to general courses, special art courses, special courses, and supplementary courses not exceeding two years may be provided. The higher schools for females had hitherto been very few in number and poorly equipped, but the public has lately begun to attach more importance to female education the system having been entirely remodelled since the issue of the Imperial Ordinance relating to Higher Schools for Females, prescribing the establishment of the same for the Hokkaido and all *Fu* and *Ken*. During the present year, many new schools were opened or additional buildings provided.

As regards the number of higher schools for females, it will be seen that in each of Yamagata and Fukuoka four were established ; in the *Fu* of Ōsaka three ; in the *Fu* of Tōkyō and in each of Niigata, Shiga, Gifu, Shimane, and Ehime two ; while only one was opened in the *Fu* of Kyōto and in each of Saitama, Chiba, Ibaraki, Gumbō, Tochigi, Nagano, Miyagi, Fukushima, Iwate, Nara, Aichi, Fukui, Ishikawa, Wakayama, Tottori, Okayama, Yamaguchi, Kochi, Oita, and Miyazaki. All the other *Ken* are still without such schools ; but the *Ken* of Shizuoka, Hiroshima, Okayama, Kagawa, Ehime, Kumamoto, and Okinawa, possess higher schools for females established by private individuals.

The number of schools included one government, 44 public and 7 private establishments, showing an increase over the previous year of 15 public ones, owing to 2 new schools having been opened in the *Ken* of Yamagata and Gifu, and one each in the *Ken* of Saitama, Chiba, I

Okayama, and Oita ; and also to 2 additional schools having been established in the *Fu* of Ōsaka and one each in the *Fu* of Tokyo, and the *Ken* of Shimane and Fukuoka, and also one private establishment in the *Ken* of Yamaguchi having been remodelled as a public one. The private establishments show a decrease of one in the *Ken* of Yamaguchi, but a new establishment in the *Ken* of Okinawa, leaves the number the same as in the previous year.

By government establishment is meant the Higher School for Females connected with the Higher Normal School for Females. The working has already been explained under the heading dealing with the above normal school.

The number of instructors both in the public and private establishments was 639, of whom 254 were qualified and 385 unqualified instructors, showing an increase of 28 in the former and of 181 in the latter, the total number of increase being 209, as compared with the previous year. The number of pupils was 11,678 and graduates 2,469. The number of applicants for admission during the present year was 5,888 of whom 4,843 were enrolled, the proportion being 82.25 per cent. of the applicants. The above figures, compared with the previous year, show an increase of 3,204 in the number of pupils, 1,196 graduates, 1,615 applicants for admission, and 1,346 of those enrolled, the increase of the percentage for the latter being .41. Of 1,123 pupils who had graduated during the previous year, 24 were admitted to the Higher Normal School for Females, 290 were attending other institutions of learning, 235 have engaged in teaching, 472 have devoted themselves to domestic affairs, and 28 have married, besides 69, of whom no exact information has yet been received at this Department, and 5 died.

Now if the number of pupils (11,678) in higher schools for females both public and private, be compared with that of pupils (77,994) both in public and private middle schools, it will be seen that the proportion is only one of the former against 7 of the latter. Although female education has shown much progress during the last few years it must be admitted that it is still far behind that of boys—a fact probably due to the earlier attention given to the education of boys ; in short, the education of girls is a problem for which earnest labour is still required for its solution.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of higher schools for females both public and private, instructors, pupils, and graduates.

HIGHER SCHOOLS.

There are seven higher schools, including those from the 1st to the 6th, and the Yamaguchi Higher School, all established by the government; the 6th Higher School being founded in September 1900, and the Yamaguchi Higher School established in accordance with Art. 1 of Regulations relating to Government and Public Schools to be established by donations.

As regards the subjects of study taught in these schools, the 1st, 2nd, and 4th Higher Schools are provided with departments of medicine and preparatory courses to the universities; the 3rd and 5th Higher Schools with departments of medicine and engineering, and preparatory courses to the universities; the 6th and the Yamaguchi Higher Schools having preparatory courses only. The department of engineering in the 3rd Higher School is to be abolished after the graduation of the pupils in July of the present year.

The course of study extends over four years each in the departments of engineering and medicine, while the pharmaceutical courses in the departments of medicine and the preparatory course to the universities extend over three years.

Among the principal regulations either issued or revised during the present year may be mentioned those in accordance with Departmental Ordinance No. 13, whereby the preparatory courses to the universities were revised, restrictions imposed on students suspended from study, or supplementary examinations abolished. As regards the 1st Higher School, the additional buildings for dormitories having been completed, those which had been hired from the School Buildings Company were returned. Regulations relating to dormitories and day-pupils were revised. The number of students in the dormitories has hitherto been limited but according to the revision, all pupils must enter them unless prevented by special circumstances. It is also prescribed that in gymnastic exercises, instruction shall be given in a new course of art of war, besides the general gymnastic course. In the 2nd Higher School, a pharmaceutical course was added to the curriculum of the department of medicine. Regulations relating to the admission of pupils were also revised to the effect that all school graduates for admission shall submit to competitive examination. Regulations relating to dormitory officers were also prescribed. In the 3rd Higher School, the provisions relating to the departments of law and engineering were struck out of the school regulations. In the 4th a pharmaceutical
to the curriculum ne. In the

5th Higher School, disciplinary rules relating to day-pupils were established, as well as regulations relating to the division of school business, and to the special privilege of using school books. In the Yamaguchi Higher School, special provisions relating to the deduction of half the amounts both of entrance examination fees and tuition-fees for residents within the jurisdiction of the *Ken* of Yamaguchi were abolished from the present year. It was also determined that the law course leading up to the exclusive study of French laws in the College of Law, and the literary course imposed on candidates for French literature in the College of Literature should not be established in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Higher Schools, and also in the Yamaguchi Higher School. In the 6th Higher School, various regulations were prescribed at the time of its establishment.

School equipments in higher schools are at length in good order. However, the increase in the number of pupils and their scholastic progress have naturally revealed more or less defects in the class-rooms, libraries, dormitories, books and apparatus especially in the 6th in which every thing is still incomplete. But with regard to the training of pupils, the supervision is strict but kind, and their health, conduct, and attainments satisfactory; even those whose names were struck off the registers or who resigned much decreased in number.

The number of instructors was 345, including 198 professors, 38 assistant professors, 88 other instructors specially appointed or temporarily employed and 21 foreigners. The number of pupils was 5,684, of whom 138 belonged to the engineering, 1,944 to the medical departments, and 3,602 to the preparatory courses to the universities. The number of graduates was 21 in the engineering, 324 in the medical departments, and 674 in the preparatory courses to the universities, the total being 1,019. Compared with the previous year, the number of professors and foreigners increased by 6 and 5, and assistant professors and other instructors decreased by 4 and 8 respectively; while the number of pupils and graduates shows an increase of 594 and 81 respectively. According to investigations made at the end of September into the number of fresh pupils actually enrolled, with reference to the schools in which they had previously attended, it will be seen that out of 1,425 pupils, 1,416 had attended middle schools of government, public, and private establishment, one had changed his departments of study in the higher schools, and 8 were re-admitted. The number of applicants for admission to the first year classes was 988 for the medical, and 99 for the engineering departments, and 3,832 for the preparatory courses to the universities. Of the above applicants, those actu-

were 609 in the medical and 65 in the engineering departments, and 1,426 in the preparatory courses to the universities, the total number enrolled being 2,100, or 42.74 per cent. of the applicants. If the above figures be compared with those of the previous year, the increase in the number of applicants for admission was 1,284 and that of applicants actually enrolled 307, the percentage of the latter showing a decrease of 6.59. The number of pupils who left was 443, private affairs being the principal reason. The number of those whose names were struck off the registers was 92, while 38 died.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, and graduates in the higher schools, and the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

year, but also many of those previously enrolled, and some cases of pupils changing their departments of study, so that it cannot be concluded that all have abandoned their studies. However, it is undeniable that many were induced by the prevalent tendency of the time to attend these schools, with neither resolution for study nor means to pay necessary expenses; a fact which must be taken into consideration on the part of those concerned.

As regards the training of pupils, the results were almost the same as in the previous year.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of middle schools both public and private, and of instructors, pupils and graduates.

Statistical Table relating to Public and Private Middle Schools.

	No. of Schools.		Instructors.					Pupils.		Graduates.	
	Public.	Private.	Public		Total.	Private.			Public.	Private.	Total.
			Regular Teachers.	Assistant teachers.		Regular Teachers.	Assistant teachers.	Total.			
								Total Number of Instructors.			
1900-1901 ... *	159	34	1,809	1,249	3,058	328	319	647	64,050	5,584	77,993
	24	24	X	9	9	X	12	X	1	1	X
1899	132	33	1,321	1,093	2,414	385	254	639	56,501	2,758	68,885
	23	1	X	5	5	X	25	X	30	30	X
1898	105	30	1,101	955	2,056	329	184	513	49,684	2,073	61,381
	33	33	X	5	5	X	16	X	21	21	X
1897	89	27	956	774	1,730	273	162	435	43,223	1,781	52,442
	39	39	X	5	5	X	10	X	15	15	X
1896	78	21	806	556	1,362	196	136	335	33,915	1,364	40,577
	21	22	X	5	5	X	7	X	12	12	X

* Branch schools.

X Foreign instructors.

of Medicine, the final examination is held for those students who have passed the annual examination for four years in medicine and for three years in pharmacy. In all other colleges, the course of study extends over three years for each subject. The period of scientific investigations by students in the University Hall is fixed at five years, and in the case of students of medicine, engineering, science, and agriculture, the first two years must be devoted to study in the colleges to which they respectively belong.

Among the various regulations either established or revised during the present year may be mentioned the forms of diplomas to be conferred upon the graduates in each college of the University, general regulations for colleges; provisions relating to sureties in regulations for admission, attendance and dismissal; regulations relating to the University Library; regulations for special tickets to the University Library; examination rules of the College of Law; regulations for final examination in the College of Medicine; regulations of the course of study in the College of Engineering; examination rules and the revised course of study for the College of Literature; regulations for instruction in houseshoeing, and regulations relating to the courses of instruction for those specially interested in agriculture, sericulture and forestry. The more important changes effected in the courses of study in consequence of the above revisions may be mentioned as follows: viz., the addition of practical surveying to the course of mining and metallurgy in the College of Engineering; of the method of historical investigation and chronology to the course of Chinese literature, and of the science of languages instead of philology in the College of Literature; of the practice of agricultural chemistry, dairy produce, and financial administration to the course of agriculture; of analytical chemistry, and dairy produce to the course of agricultural chemistry, of forest water-regulations and prevention of torrents, to the course of forestry, and of dairy produce and the science of bacteria to the course of veterinary science, in the College of Agriculture. Regulations were established in the Colleges of Engineering and Science, for the benefit of supernumerary students coming from the military school of artillery and engineering to study such subjects as are important for military purposes.

The new buildings for the lecture rooms in the College of Law which had been commenced in the previous year were completed. The construction of new buildings including the lecture rooms for hygiene, physiology, and materia medica are almost finished. The new buildings for the lecture rooms on the left wing of the College of Agriculture and the ground work for the central lecture rooms have also been completed and the lecture rooms

on the right wing are on the point of completion. A large addition was made during the year to the University Library, the number of volumes either purchased or contributed being 19,009, besides many instruments and apparatus.

The number of instructors in the colleges was 222, including 92 professors, 43 assistant professors, 69 persons specially appointed, and 18 foreigners, showing an increase of 6 professors and one foreigner and a decrease of one assistant professor and 3 persons specially appointed, as compared with the previous year. Besides the instructors above mentioned there are 35 assistant professors now studying in foreign countries.

Instructors in each college were sent on tours for the practical guidance of students; thrice by the College of Medicine, twenty-five times by the College of Engineering, six times by the College of Science; and seventeen times by the College of Agriculture, the total number of tours being 51. They were also sent on tours for scientific investigation; thrice by the College of Law; thirteen times by the College of Medicine; eight times by the College of Engineering; nine times by the College of Literature; twenty seven times by the College of Science, and seventeen times by the College of Agriculture, the total number of tours being 77, besides four made by instructors in the College of Medicine, in response to requests from other government offices.

The number of students in the University Hall was 430 and of students and pupils in the colleges 2,069 and 381, the total being 2,880, showing an increase over the previous year of 74 students in the University Hall and of 72 students and 38 pupils in the colleges, the total increase being 184.

Among the students and pupils, there were one foreigner in the University Hall and 10 in the colleges. The one in the University Hall is a native of the United States of America; one in the College of Law is a Korean and one in the College of Medicine, an East Indian. Of the seven foreign students in the College of Engineering, 4 are Chinese, 2 Indians and one comes from the Philippine Islands, while one in the College of Agriculture is a Korean. During the year, there were 17 students in the University Hall whose term of study had expired. The number of graduates was 389, besides 188 pupils who had completed their courses. This shows a decrease of 30 graduates, while the number of pupils who completed their courses of study by 49.

number of appli
41

colleges during the year
the latter 264
264

cal difference between the applicants and those enrolled is very small, while a great difference is found in the case of pupils. This is because most of the students having completed the preparatory courses to the universities, were admitted without examination, while in the case of pupils, application had been made without fitting preparation. The ages of those enrolled were as follows :

	College of Law	College of Medicine	College of Engineering	College of Literature	College of Science	College of Agriculture
	Y. M.	Y. M.	Y. M.	Y. M.	Y. M.	Y. M.
Maximum.	32.8	33.0	27.10	33.2	25.10	28.8
Minimum.	20.1	20.2	19.3	20.8	19.2	21.5

The following table shows the number of instructors, students, pupils and graduates.

*Statistical Table relating to the Imperial University of
Tokyo for 1900—1901.*

	No. of Professors and Instructors.					Students and Pupils.			Graduates.		
	Professors.	Assistant- Professors.	Shokutaku. Professors.	Foreign Professors.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.
University Hall.....	...	...	...	...	...	430	...	430*	17	...	17
College of Law	13	1	10	4	28	871	20	891	129	1	130
College of Medicine	20	9	3	2	34	394	97	491	44	121	165
College of Engineering	18	13	23	2	58	393	12	405	105	...	105
College of Literature	10	4	21	6	41	292	18	310	77	1	78
College of Science.....	17	5	3	...	25	63	2	65	21	1	22
College of Agriculture.....	14	11	7	4	36	56	232	288	13	64	77
Total	92	43	69	18	222	2,499	381	2,880*	389 17	188	594
1899	89	44	72	17	219	2,353	343	2,696*	419 17	139	575
1898	84	45	58	18	205	2,185	278	2,463*	349 18	110	477
1897	82	38	47	15	182	1,927	281	2,208*	280 14	86	380
1896	85	35	38	14	172	1,572	261	1,833*	308 6	...	...

*Students whose term of study in the University Hall had expired

NOTE:—The students in the University Hall who are pursuing post-graduate courses in the colleges are included under the head of "University Hall."

Those who have completed the elective courses in the colleges and those who have completed the course of lectures on "State Medicine" are included among the pupils who have graduated. But those who have completed the post-graduate course in each college are not included.

Table showing, for 1900-1901, the Number of Students, Pupils, and Graduates classified according to the Subjects of Study.

Subjects of Study.	No. of Students and Pupils.			Graduates.		
	Students.	Pupils.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.
University Hall.						
Law	128	...	128	3	...	3
Medicine	21	...	21	1	...	1
Engineering	115	...	115	5	...	5
Literature	112	...	112	6	...	6
Science	40	...	40	...	...	...
Agriculture	14	...	14	2	...	2
Total	430	...	430	17	...	17
College of Law.						
Law	506	...	506	73	...	73
Politics	365	...	365	56	...	56
Elective Course .....	...	20	20	...	1	1
Total	871	20	891	129	1	130
College of Medicine.						
Medicine	390	...	390	39	...	39
Pharmacy	2	...	2	5	...	5
Post-graduate Course	2	...	2	...	...	...
Elective Course .....	...	97	97	...	85	85
State Medicine .....	...	...	...	...	36	36
Total	394	97	491	44	121	165
College of Engineering.						
Civil Engineering	97	...	97	30	...	30
Mechanical Engineering	89	...	89	24	...	24
Naval Architecture	57	...	57	10	...	10
Technology of Arms	13	...	13	4	...	4
Electrical Engineering	50	...	50	12	...	12
Architecture	18	...	18	4	...	4
Applied Chemistry	26	...	26	9	...	9
Technology of Explosives	1	...	1	1	...	1
Mining and Metallurgy	42	...	42	11	...	11
Elective Course .....	...	12	12	...	...	...
Total	393	12	405	105	...	105

Philosophy	90	...	90	23	...	23
Japanese Literature	34	...	34	9	...	9
Chinese Literature	24	...	24	8	...	8
Chinese History	33	...	33	7	...	7
History	48	...	48	14	...	14
Geology .....	...	...	...	3	...	3
English Literature	40	...	...	7	...	7
Latin Literature	12	...	12	4	...	4
French Literature .....	...	...	...	2	...	2
Mathematics	11	...	...	...	...	...
Graduate Course	18	18	18	...	1	1
Physical Course .....	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	292	18	310	77	1	78
Mathematics	7	...	7	1	...	1
Astronomy	1	...	1	...	...	...
Physics	26	...	26	10	...	10
Chemistry	9	...	9	3	...	3
Zoology and Botany	10	...	10	3	...	3
Geology	8	...	8	4	...	4
Post-graduate Course	2	...	2	...	...	...
Elective Course .....	...	2	2	...	1	1
Total	63	2	65	21	1	22
Agriculture	20	...	20	8	...	8
Agricultural Chemistry	10	...	10	5	...	5
Forestry	24	...	24	...	...	...
Veterinary Science	2	...	2	...	...	...
Elective Course .....	...	7	7	...	1	1
Technical Course { Agriculture .....	...	68	68	...	10	10
Forestry .....	...	95	95	...	10	10
Veterinary Science .....	...	52	52	...	1	1
Junior Course { Agriculture .....	...	3	3	...	16	16
Forestry .....	...	5	5	...	14	14
Veterinary Science .....	...	2	2	...	12	12
Total	56	232	288	13	64	77
College of Agriculture						
Grand Total	2,499	381	2,880	406	188	594

The number of students who left before graduation during the year was 42 and of pupils 33, while 15 of the former and 2 of the latter died. The following table gives the reasons for their dismissal.

Those who changed their departments of study among the several colleges are not included in this table.

As regards the diseases contracted by students or pupils and treated by physicians belonging to the office of dormitory superintendents, it may be mentioned that the cases were most numerous during the winter season, influenza being the most prevalent. The diseases to which students or pupils are most liable are nervous debility, insomnia, or indigestion which occur just before the annual examination. Then come troubles affecting the nose, throat, trachea, pleura, etc; derangement of sight and heart affections being the most common.

At the end of the present year, the University Library contained 288,735 volumes, of which 167,714 were Japanese and Chinese works and 121,021 European, showing an increase over the previous year of 8,787 volumes of Japanese and Chinese works and of 13,748 volumes of European works, the total increase being 22,535 volumes. There was also a collection belonging to the College of Agriculture, consisting of 25,762 volumes of which 15,104 were Japanese and Chinese works and 10,658 European. The number of days on which the Library was open during the present year was 299, including 224 week-days, Sundays, and 75 days during the summer vacation. The number of visitors was 29,406 and of books used by them 168,581; the daily average of the former being about 126, and of the latter about 715 volumes; while the daily average of visitors on Sundays and during the summer vacation was 14 and of books used by them about 112 volumes. The number of persons in receipt of special tickets for admission was 180. The catalogue of Japanese and Chinese works added to the Library since the year 1889 was completed for distribution.

Formerly there were two hospitals under the names of the 1st and 2nd hospitals. The first hospital is situated within the site of the College of Medicine, the 2nd at Izumicho, Kandaku was destroyed by fire on the 29th January, 1901, when 21 persons were unfortunately burnt to death. On the 31st Jan. Her Imperial Majesty the Empress graciously presented three cases of bandages made with her own hands. On the 9th February, Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress were pleased to present certain sums of money to the relatives of the deceased and the wounded, as a token of sympathy. After the destruction of the 2nd hospital, the distinction of name abolished and the one established within the site of the College appropriated for the reception of patients. The number of

ed during the year was 168,848 of whom 34,328

34,520 for second treatment, showing an

number of new patients and of 22,893 for second treatment, the total increase being 33,726. The actual number of in-patients was 3,313, while the nominal number was 141,945, showing a decrease of 129 for the former and of 7,449 for the latter. Further details are as follows:

Out-Patients.

Classification.	Medicine.	Surgery.	Ophthalmology.	Obstetrics & Gynecology.	Children's Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Ear, Nose & Throat Diseases.	Total.
New Patients.....	14,779	7,388	4,373	2,038	1,412	1,882	2,456	34,328
Patients for Second Treatment }	16,816	35,820	33,322	11,429	2,108	14,013	21,012	134,520
Total.....	31,595	43,208	37,695	13,467	3,520	15,895	23,468	168,848
Percentage.....	18.71	25.59	22.33	7.98	2.08	9.41	13.90	100

In-Patients.

Classification.	Medicine.	Surgery.	Ophthalmology	Obstetrics & Gynecology.	Children's diseases.	Skin diseases.	Ear, Nose & Throat diseases.	Total.
Patients at their own expense.								
Actual Number	295	365	173	149	198	102	37	1,319
Nominal Number	13,517	11,360	3,418	3,380	4,540	3,502	648	40,365
Gratis.								
Actual Number	644	580	131	350	115	87	87	1,994
Nominal Number	41,496	28,943	6,335	13,151	4,614	4,007	3,034	101,580
(Actual Num		945	304	499	313	189	124	3,313
1 N				9,154	7,509	3,682	141,945	
					71	3.74	100	
						2.59	100	

The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 145, of whom 106 were first cases and 39 second or more. The number of subjects dissected in the lecture-rooms for anatomy, pathology, and medical jurisprudence and in the hospital was 548, of which 341 were males and 207 females, showing an increase over the previous year of 87.

Investigation of the method of computation of the tide hours as well as other astronomical work was carried on almost in the same manner as in the previous year. The sheet almanac for 1901 having been completed in March and the full one in April, both were sent to the Jingū-shi-chō (office for controlling affairs relating to the Imperial Ancestral Temple) to be adopted as the original copies of the almanacs for the year. Their completion was soon followed by a new computation for 1902.

Notices of meridian time were also sent to the Departments of War and Communications, and the Central Meteorological Observatory, as in the previous year.

The number of visitors to the Botanical Garden was 54,273, showing an increase over the previous year of 16,343, the daily average being about 149. Contracts for exchanges of seeds have been made with 84 botanical gardens in foreign countries, also showing an increase of 15, as compared with the previous year. During the year, 204 stumps and 97 shoots of live plants, 431 bags of seeds, 2 flower branches, and 10 specimens of roots were received either by contribution or purchase, and more than 90 specimens of live plants and about 190 sorts of seeds were brought from Corea by a party specially sent to that country. Besides the specimens above mentioned, 2,169 stumps and 552 shoots of live plants, 4,934 bags of seeds, 3,656 branches and 82 bundles of flowers were sent out of the garden either for sale or exchange, together with various sorts of flowers, fruits, roots, greens, bamboos, leaves of trees etc., which were either sold or contributed towards the materials for the lectures on pharmacy or forestry, or granted to the bearers of special tickets.

During the present year, professors and students twice or thrice went to the marine laboratory at Misaki to prosecute investigations, each term lasting from three to seven weeks. A meeting of the Marine Laboratory Association for the study of zoology was also opened as in the previous year. There were more than twenty applicants for admission, including instructors in normal schools and middle schools. *But only thirteen* were admitted, the site of the laboratory being too

small. Besides the above, there remained 7 instructors and 3 foreigners belong to other schools engaged in scientific investigation.

The period of the historiographic committee expired in March 1899, when the work of compilation of historical materials had nearly come to a conclusion. It was then determined that the said work of compilation should be continued for another period of fifteen years, in order to obtain a more extensive collection of historical materials and to publish, after revision, those already compiled together with old records which are also to be issued in successive series. The regulations of the committee were then revised, prescribing that all business connected with the compilation and publication of the historical materials as well as of the ancient records, and all books and writings relating thereto should be placed under the supervision of the President of the University and Director of the College of Literature; and compilers and a chief manager were appointed. After determining the expenditure for the first term extending over five years, they began by copying the materials already collected, and the ancient records belonging to the Imperial possessions preserved in the Shōsōin (a temple at Nara), as well as in investigating the historical materials in possession of the nobility, etc. The first volume each of the 6th and 12th sets of the historical materials, and the Japanese ancient records belonging to the Nara period (710-784) were printed.

The Imperial University of Kyōto:—The university consists of the University Hall and the Colleges of Law, Medicine, and Science and Engineering. The College of Law includes the two courses of Law and Politics, with 15 professorial chairs. The College of Medicine includes one course of Medicine, with 12 professorial chairs. The College of Science and Engineering includes eight courses of Mathematics, Physics, Pure Chemistry, Chemical Technology, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, and Mining and Metallurgy, with 25 professorial chairs. Those not qualified for admission as regular students, but desirous of attending the lectures or experiments on one or more subjects prescribed in the college courses may be allowed to attend, when seats of the regular students are vacant. In the College of Medicine, special students were admitted, a hospital is also connected with the college. The University possesses a library for the use of instructors and students.

Terms of attendance.—In the College of Law, the shortest term is fixed at four academic years, the course for any one subject never extending over more than eight academic years. The shortest term of attendance in the College of Medicine is fixed at four academic years, likewise never extending

over eight academic years. In the College of Science and Engineering, the shortest term is fixed at three academic years, never extending over six academic years, while the shortest term at the University Hall was fixed at one year.

The professorial chairs inaugurated during the year include those of State Law, Political Economy and Public International Law in the College of Law, and those of Anatomy, Physiology, Medical Chemistry, Hygiene, Medicine, Surgery, Pathology and Materia Medica. Properly qualified professors are not yet obtainable for the chairs of Law of Civil Procedure, Criminal Law, Law of Criminal Procedure, Private International Law, Commercial Law, Law of Bankruptcy, Financial Administration, and Jurisprudence in the College of Law and of Pathological Anatomy in the College of Medicine. The courses of Civil and Mechanical Engineering in the College of Science and Engineering are almost fully developed; but few of the other courses have been put into operation.

Among the regulations either established or revised during the year under review, may be mentioned those for the courses of training established for the purpose of guiding students in the subject matters of examinations in essays. The courses, one in state law and the other in private law, were opened during the present year. Some supplementary provisions were also introduced for the benefit of unqualified students who may desire to attend such courses. In the College of Science and Engineering, an extra-course of science of education was established, and the theory of fire-arms in the course of Mechanical Engineering was struck out of the curriculum, while electrical chemistry was added to the course of Chemical Technology. In the College of Medicine, regulations were established for the training course of probational nurses in the hospital.

As regards the equipments of the University, it may be mentioned that the lecture rooms in the College of Law are so small that the College of Science and Engineering are often availed of for the former. However the hospital attached to the College of Medicine is mostly well equipped. In the College of Science and Engineering, the case is almost similar. In regard to dormitories, the number of windows was increased and the bed-rooms and dining hall were repaired. There is a book-bindery in connection with the University Library.

The number of instructors in the colleges at the end of the present year included 33 professors, 18 assistant professors, and 17 persons specially appointed, besides one foreigner, the total number being 69, showing an increase over the previous year of 10 professors, 5 assistant professors, and 6

persons specially appointed, the total increase being 21. This remarkable increase in the number of instructors is due to the number of professorial chairs in the College of Law and Medicine having been doubled during the year. Besides, there are 3 professors and 16 assistant professors now studying abroad. Nine tours for scientific purposes were undertaken by professors during the year.

At the end of the present year, there were 18 students in the University Hall, and 310 students and 32 pupils in the colleges, the total being 360, showing an increase over the previous year of 16 students in the University Hall and of 108 students and 19 pupils in the colleges, the total increase being 143. Thirty-nine students graduated in the College of Science and Engineering; the first graduates of this university since its foundation. Four pupils also completed the special course in the College of Medicine.

The number of applicants for admission to the colleges was 175 students and 40 pupils. Of the former 170 and of the latter 29 were enrolled. The following table shows the number of instructors, students, pupils and graduates.

*Statistical Table relating to the Imperial University
of Kyoto for 1900-1901.*

	No. of Professors and Instructors.					Students and Pupils.			Graduates. Students.
	Professors.	Assistant Professors.	<i>Shokutaku.</i>	Foreign Professors.	Total.	<i>Shokutaku.</i>	Pupils.	Total.	
University Hall .....	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18	...
College of Law	10	2	4	...	16	96	9	105	...
College of Medicine	8	4	2	...	14	35	16	51	...
College of Science and Engineering ...	15	12	11	1	39	179	7	186	39
Total	33	18	17	1	69	328	32	360	39
1899	23	13	11	1	48	204	13	217	...
1898	9	10	5	1	25	94	3	97	...
1897	3	3	3	...	9	47	...	47	...

*Table showing, for 1900-1901, the Number of Students and Pupils
classified according to the Subjects of Study.*

Subjects of Study.		No. of Students and Pupils.			Graduates.
		Students.	Pupils.	Total.	Students.
University Hall.	Law.	6	...	6	...
	Medicine	2	...	2	...
	Science and Engineering	10	...	10	...
	Total	18	...	18	...
College of Law.	Law	61	...	61	...
	Politics	35	...	35	...
	Elective Course .....	...	9	9	...
	Total	96	9	105	...
College of Medicine.	Medicine	35	...	35	...
	Elective Course .....	...	16	16	...
	Total	35	16	51	...
College of Science and Engineering.	Physics	3	...	3	...
	Pure Chemistry	3	...	3	...
	Chemical Technology	9	...	9	...
	Civil Engineering	73	...	73	27
	Mechanical Engineering.....	53	...	53	12
	Electrical Engineering.....	31	...	31	...
	Mining and Metallurgy	7	...	7	...
	Elective Course .....	...	7	7	...
Total		179	7	186	39
Grand Total		328	32	360	39

The number of students who left before graduation during the previous year was 2 in the College of Law, and 4 each in the Colleges of Medicine and of Science and Engineering, the total being 10, of whom 8 left owing to private affairs, and 2 to sickness, while one in the College of Law died.

As regards the careers of those who had graduated in the College of Science and Engineering, 4 were appointed directors or instructors in government or public schools, 20 technologists in Government offices, 8 technologists in companies, 3 admitted to the University Hall and 4 still undecided as to occupation.

At the end of the present year, the University Library contained 61,617 volumes of which 43,150 were Japanese and Chinese works and 18,467 European, showing an increase over the previous year of 19,724 volumes of Japanese and Chinese works and of 11,718 volumes of European works. The number of days on which the Library was open during the

present year was 347, consisting of 291 week-days, besides 56 days including Sundays and other holidays. The number of visitors was 16 on week-days and about 6 on holidays. The number of persons in receipt of special tickets for admission was 28.

The number of out-patients treated during the year was 21,524, of whom 10,551 were new patients and 10,973 for second treatment, showing an increase of 10,323 for the former and of 10,813 for the latter the total increase being 21,136. The actual number of in-patients was 936, while the nominal number was 20,910, showing an increase of 892 for the former and of 20,599 for the latter. Further details are as follows :

Out-patients.

Classification.	Patients at their own expense	Patients gratis	Total
New patients	8,016	2,535	10,550
Patients for second treatment.	8,615	2,358	10,973
Total.	16,631	4,893	21,524

In-patients.

Classification.	Patients at their own expense	Patients gratis	Total
Actual Number.	458	478	936
Nominal Number.	7,351	13,559	20,910

The number of subjects submitted either to local or general dissection was 76, of which 47 were males and 29 females, showing an increase of 74, as compared with the previous year.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

The number of special schools included 3 government, 4 public, and 41 private establishments, showing an increase of 3 private establishments, as compared with the previous year. By the government establishments are meant the Tokyo Foreign Languages School, the Tokyo Fine Arts School and the Tokyo Academy of Music.

Tokyo Foreign Languages School: — This institution is designed to give instruction in following eight languages, viz., English, French, German, Russian, Italian, Spanish, Chinese, and Korean. The course of instruction extends over three years. Besides the regular course, a subsidiary course is established for giving instruction in political economy, international law, and the science of education. Regular pupils of the 3rd year class are allowed to study one or two of the above subjects at their option. A special course of two years for each of the above languages is also provided for the purpose of speedy accomplishment.

According to the previous regulations, middle school graduates were admitted without examination. But during the present year, the regulations relating to admission and loan scholarships were revised, by which entrance examination was prescribed for all candidates, in order to insure uniformity of attainments. A protective loan scholarship was also instituted in addition to the previous one, for the purpose of aiding such pupils in the principal course as are pursuing a foreign language that claims special encouragement.

The school, having been but recently established, the equipments were not yet complete. It is to be regretted that the class-rooms are very few in number and that there is no library, though instruction seems to be properly conducted and steady progress to be made.

The number of instructors was 9 and of assistant instructors 6, besides 13 persons specially appointed and 13 foreigners, the total being 41. The number of pupils was 432, of whom 229 belonged to the principal and 203 to the special course, while the number of graduates was 41 in the principal and 29 in the special course, those in the principal course being the first graduates turned out by the school since its establishment. As regards the careers of graduates for the present year, 12 were appointed government officials, 17 instructors in schools, 5 engaged either in commerce or in practical work, 2 were appointed in foreign service abroad, 2 entered the military service and 4 are still without occupation. During the present

year, the number of applicants for admission to the principal course was 172, of whom 61 were enrolled, and to the special course 270, of whom 167 were enrolled. The number of those who resigned before graduation was 39 in the principal course and 68 in the special course, while one died in the principal course. In the principal course the reasons assigned for leaving are chiefly private affairs, while official duties are regarded as the most prevalent causes with those attending the special course. Many pupils were also struck off the school register on account of non-payment of tuition-fees, the number being 13 in the principal and 47 in the special course.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils and graduates.

Statistical Table relating to the Tokyo Foreign Languages School for 1900-1901.

		No. of Instructors.					Pupils.	Graduates.
		Instructors.	Assistant Instructors.	<i>Shokutaku.</i>	Foreign Instructors.	Total.		
Regular Course.	English	9	6	13	13	41	40	10
	French						42	3
	German						38	7
	Russian						44	6
	Italian						5	...
	Spanish						13	3
	Chinese						30	9
	Corean						17	3
	Total						229	41
Special Course.	English	9	6	13	13	41	28	6
	French						44	3
	German						55	9
	Russian						28	3
	Italian						6	...
	Spanish						5	1
	Chinese						35	7
	Corean						2	...
	Total						203	29
Grand Total		9	6	13	13	41	432	70

Tokyo Fine Arts School.—This institution is provided with five courses of study including Painting, Designing, Sculpture, Architecture (omitted for the present), and Industrial Fine arts. Each course of study extends over

four years, a preparatory course of one year being obligatory for every pupil. For the benefit of those who may desire to continue their studies after graduation, a post-graduate course extending over not more than three years was established, and for those instructors of drawing engaged in schools belonging to the class of *Fu* or *Ken* establishments or in public or private middle schools, or higher schools for females, or technical schools, who may desire to supplement their studies in special arts of drawing, a training course of drawing extending over not less than one year and not more than two years was established, besides an elective course for those desiring to study one or more special branches of the fine arts. The regulations relating to the training course of drawing as well as for admission were revised to the effect that whereas admission to the said course had hitherto been limited to the instructors of drawing engaged in schools established in the Hokkaido or in any *Fu* or *Ken*, the same privilege is now extended to those engaged in public and private middle schools, higher schools for females, as well as in technical schools. It was also prescribed that graduates of middle schools should provisionally be admitted without examination and formal admission be granted, after a training in the art for a certain number of months.

The school buildings, being old, are not adequate to their present purpose, and some parts are passing into a state of decay. The deficiency of books and specimens, and of apartments for the exhibition of pupils' work, etc., must also receive attention. However, the method of instruction was much improved. A separate room was appropriated for a course of drawing from nature, and modelling added to each course, except that of sculpture.

The number of instructors was 46, of whom 11 were professors, 15 assistant professors, and 20 specially appointed. The number of pupils included 69 in the course of painting, 3 in designing, 15 in sculpture, and 12 in industrial fine arts; besides 39 in the preparatory, 115 in the elective, 36 in the post-graduate course, and 5 in the training course of drawing, the total number being 294. The number of graduates included 25 in the principal course, 28 in the elective course, and 4 in the training course of drawing, the total being 53. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 5 professors, while the number of assistant professors and those specially appointed increased by 2 and 3 respectively. The number of pupils shows a decrease of 15, while that of graduates increased by 10. There are also 18 pupils who have completed the preparatory course and 9 who have passed through the post-graduate course. Of the former, 13 have

passed on to the course of painting, one to designing, 2 to sculpture and 2 to industrial fine arts. With regard to the careers of the graduates of the principal course, 2 were appointed instructors, 27 have settled in business for themselves, 4 have entered the military service, 18 were admitted to the post-graduate course and one was re-admitted, while one died. The number of applicants for admission during the present year was 104, of whom 93 were enrolled. Of 43 pupils who left before graduation, 18 were either dismissed or their names struck out of the school register. The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, and graduates.

Statistical Table relating to the Tokyo Fine Arts School for 1900-1901.

	No. of Instructors.				Pupils.	Graduates.
	Professors.	Assistant professors.	hokutaku. or Yatoi.	Total.		
Painting { Japanese Drawing Section					4	10
{ European " " "					2	4
Total					6	14
Designs					3	1
Sculpture { Graving on wood					8	4
{ Modelling					7	...
Total					15	4
Industrial Fine Arts. { Graving on Metals.....	11	15	20	46	6	...
{ Pudding .....					...	2
{ Casting					2	2
{ Lacquer work					4	2
Total					12	6
Preparatory Course					39	...
Elective Course					115	28
Post-graduate Course					36	...
Drawing Training Course					5	...
Grand Total	11	15	20	46	294	53

Tokyo Academy of Music.—The academic course is divided into preparatory, main, post-graduate, normal, and elective courses. The main course is subdivided into three sections of vocal music, instrumental music, and musical composition. The normal course is also divided into two sections A. and B., the former being designed to offer the instructors in normal schools, middle schools and higher schools for females, and the latter

to give the teachers in elementary schools, such branches of study as are appropriate to instruction in music. The course of study extends over one year in the preparatory, three years in the main, two years in the post-graduate course, two years and seven months in the normal course A. and one year in the normal course B., while the elective course has no definite term. The regulations have been thoroughly revised, because those prescribed on the founding of the Academy, were in many points not well adapted to the progress attained in this subject of study. The chief revisions relate to the subjects and the course of study, as well as to the regulations to be observed by the pupils. To show the attainments of pupils and at the same time to encourage music, concerts were held in spring and autumn, as in the previous year, and in both cases attended by large audiences consisting of more than a thousand persons. Further in order to show the parents or sureties of elective pupils attending the branch department of the Academy the actual state of instruction in music, two exhibitions were given, in spring and autumn. Again the collection of songs for the use of middle schools, compilation of which had been undertaken by the Academy during the previous year, was published under the title of "middle school singing", at the end of the present year.

The equipments of the Academy are almost complete, but new buildings for dormitories and the re-construction of class-rooms will call for future consideration.

The number of instructors included 5 professors 5 assistant professors, 27 persons specially appointed and 4 foreigners, the total being 41. The number of pupils included 26 in the main, 21 in the preparatory, 11 in the post-graduate course, 14 in the normal course A., 8 in the normal course B., and 162 in the elective course, the total being 242. The number of graduates was 4 in the main and 2 in the elective course, besides 9 in the training course of elementary schools singing, the total being 15. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of one assistant professor, one foreigner, one person specially appointed, 27 pupils and one graduate. The number of pupils who had completed the preparatory course was 22, of whom 12 passed on to the main course, 7 to the normal course A. and 3 to the elective course. Of the graduates of the main course, 2 have become musicians and 2 were admitted to the post-graduate course. The number of applicants for admission was 262, of whom 214 were enrolled. The number of those who resigned either on account of sickness or private affairs was 160 and of those whose names were struck off the school register, 13, *while 3 died.*

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, and graduates.

*Statistical Table relating to the Tokyo Academy of
Music for 1900-1901.*

	No. of Instructors.					Pupils.	Graduates.
	Professors.	Assistant professors.	Shokutaku or Yatoi.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.		
Normal Course. { under old regulations						6	1
Special Course. {						7	3
Total						13	4
Main Course {						3	...
Vocal Music Section						9	...
Instrumental Music Section						1	...
Musical Composition Section						13	...
Total						21	...
Preparatory Course	5	5	27	4	41	14	...
Normal Course {						8	...
Class A						22	...
Class B						162	2
Total						11	...
Elective Course .....						...	9
Post-graduate Course							
Training Course for Elementary School							
Singing							
Grand Total	5	5	27	4	41	242	15

Among the special schools both public and private, there were 14 either of medicine or pharmacy, 12 of politics, law, or political economy, 7 of literature, 2 of science and 10 of other subjects of study, the total being 45. The number of instructors was 815, of pupils 12,432, and of graduates 1,897. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 3 schools, 33 instructors, 805 pupils, and of 38 graduates. Most of the public institutions are well equipped and the attainments of the pupils worthy of commendation. Even many of the private schools, are firmly established, equipped with competent instructors, and show laudable results.

The following table shows the number of special schools both public and private, and of instructors, pupils, and graduates, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to Special Schools for 1900-1901.

Subjects of Study.	No. of Schools.			Instructors.			Pupils.			Graduates.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Medicine and Pharmacy..	4	10	14	80	115	195	1,447	1,904	3,351	210	496	706
Politics, Law and Political Economy.....	...	12	12	...	365	365	...	6,899	6,899	...	876	876
Literature.....	...	7	7	...	121	121	...	1,066	1,066	...	190	190
Science .....	...	2	2	...	25	25	...	567	567	...	38	38
Others .....	...	10	10	...	80	80	...	548	548	...	106	106
Total	4	41	45	80	706	786	1,447	10,984	12,431	210	1,696	1,896
1899.....	4	38	42	98	669	767	1,410	10,217	11,627	165	1,694	1,859
1898.....	6	35	41	94	493	587	1,566	9,576	11,142	146	1,511	1,657
1897.....	4	40	44	67	508	575	1,385	8,460	9,845	164	1,410	1,574
1896.....	3	41	44	60	578	638	1,294	7,447	8,741	137	1,385	1,522

× Foreigners.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

The number of technical schools included 6 government, 265 public and 23 private establishments, besides three institutes established by the government for training technical teachers.

By the six government establishments are meant the Sapporo Agricultural School, the Higher Commercial School, the Tokyo Technical School, the Ōsaka Technical School, the Apprentices' School attached to the Tokyo Technical School, and the Supplementary School for Industry attached to the Institute for the Training of Teachers of Industry. The working character of these schools as well as of the three institutes above mentioned may be described as follows :

Sapporo Agricultural School :— The plan of the institution includes the main and preparatory courses, besides those of agriculture, civil engineering and forestry. The main course is designed to give superior instruction relating to agriculture both theoretical and practical, and plantation, with a course of study extending over four years, and the preparatory course to give instruction in general subjects necessary for admission to the main course, with a course of study extending over two years. The course of agriculture is designed to give secondary education relating to agriculture, and that of civil engineering to give secondary education relating to this subject, while the course of forestry is intended to afford secondary education relating to forestry ; the course of study extending over three years in each. For the benefit of those desiring to pursue practical farming, a course for practical students has been organized. During the present year, English literature, German, outlines of forestry, outlines of aquatic productions, the science of bacteria and general jurisprudence were added to the main course as regular subjects ; and aided pupils not exceeding thirty in number were admitted to the course of forestry. Regulations for practical farming were also prescribed for pupils in the course of agriculture.

Regarding the school accommodation, it may be observed that additional buildings were commenced in April 1899, the expenses to be met by an estimate for five consecutive years, so that a complete equipment in that respect will soon be secured. But the school books, apparatuses, specimens etc. now provided are hardly adequate for purposes of instruction.

The number of instructors included 10 professors, 12 assistant professors and 9 persons specially appointed, the total being 31. The number of students was 49 in the main, 84 in the preparatory, 60 in the agricultural

course, 44 in the course of civil engineering, and 21 in the course of forestry the total being 198. The number of graduates was 43, of whom 29 belonged to the main and 14 to the civil engineering course. The above figures show, if compared with the previous year, an increase of 2 professors and one person specially appointed and of 12 pupils and 3 graduates, while the number of assistant professors decreased by one. There were also 10 pupils who completed the preparatory course and passed on to the main course. Among the graduates in the main course, 3 have entered the government service as technologists, 8 have engaged in teaching service, 4 in practical pursuits, one has entered the military service, 3 have devoted themselves to scientific investigation, 4 have settled in miscellaneous trades, and 5 are still unemployed, while one died. Those who graduated in the course of civil engineering have all been engaged as technologists. The number of applicants for admission during the year was 185, of whom 128 were enrolled. The number of resignations was 57, mostly on account of private affairs. Those subjected to the penalty of expulsion or whose names were struck off the school register were 15 in number.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, and graduates.

*Statistical Table relating to the Sapporo Agricultural
School for 1900-1901.*

	No. of Instructors.				Pupils.	Graduates.
	Professors.	Assistant professors.	Shokutaku.	Total.		
Main Course	10	12	9	31	49	29
Agriculture					60	..
Civil Engineering.....					44	14
Forestry					21	...
Preparatory Course					84	...
Total	10	12	9	31	258	43

NOTE:—The number of graduates of the preparatory course is not given in the above table.

Higher Commercial School :—The school plan is divided into a main and a preparatory course, extending over three years in the former and one year in the latter. Besides the regular courses above mentioned, a professional department of two years is established to give instruction in such subjects as may be necessary for graduates of the regular course who may desire to pursue their studies further in any one particular branch bearing on commerce, or for those intending to enter the consular service.

During the present year, no changes were made in the curriculum, existing regulations or school buildings, but some extension was found necessary in the reading room, the commercial museum, the practice room, etc.

The number of instructors included 11 professors, 4 assistant professors, 31 persons specially appointed and 7 foreigners, the total being 53. The number of pupils was 666, of whom 416 belonged to the main, 217 to the preparatory course, and 33 to the professional department, the number of graduates being 81. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of one assistant instructor, while the number of those specially appointed increased by 8, of pupils by 97, and of graduates by 17. Besides, 166 pupils completed the preparatory course and passed on to the main course. Of the graduates of the main course, 10 were appointed directors or instructors in schools, one entered the government service, 9 have been engaged by banking institutions, 18 by commercial companies, 16 by mercantile firms, 3 have settled in business on their own account, one has entered the military service, one went abroad for study, 19 were admitted to the professional department and 3 were still unemployed. There were no graduates from the professional department owing to the course of study having been extended to two years. The number of applicants for admission to the main course was 3 and to the preparatory course 957, of whom 3 were admitted to the main and 199 to the preparatory course, including 2 Chinese each in the main and preparatory courses. The number of those who left before graduation was 45, of whom 4 had their names struck off the school register, while 2 died.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, and graduates,

*Statistical Table relating to the Higher Commercial
School for 1900-1901.*

	No. of Instructors.					Pupils.	Graduates.
	Professors.	Assistant-professors.	Shokutaku.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.		
Main Course	11	4	31	7	53	416	81
Preparatory Course						217	...
Professional Dept.....						33	...
Total	11	4	31	7	53	666	81

NOTE:—The number of graduates of the preparatory course is not given in the above table.

Tokyo Technical School:—The school plan is divided into six sections viz., dyeing and weaving, furnace work, applied chemistry, mechanics, electricity, and technical designing. The section of dyeing and weaving, is subdivided into two courses of dyeing and weaving, while the section of electricity has two separate courses for electrical mechanics and electrical chemistry. The course of instruction in each section is divided into three courses, each being completed in one school year. There is an apprentices' school in connection with this institution.

Among the additional buildings completed during the year may be mentioned the practice room for furnace work, the practice room for applied chemistry, the chemical laboratory, the workshop for wood work, the workshop for forging, the practice room for electrical mechanics, and the practice room for apprentices' school. The work of buildings commenced during the year includes the main school buildings and the lecture hall. The various machines which have arrived during the year according to the orders sent abroad, viz., centrifugal machine, polariscope, thermo-regulator, steam sterilizer, balance, apparatus for analysis of iron, shoping machine, saw sharpening machine, Norton's engine lathe, key seating machine, portable key way cutting machine, bar and shaft straightening machine, universal milling machine, slatting machine, angle bending machine, etc., all of which are of modern patterns and very useful for the practical training of pupils.

The number of instructors included 14 professors, 18 assistant professors and 20 persons specially appointed, the total being 52. The number of pupils was 361, of whom 354 belonged to the main, 6 to the elective, and one to the professional course, while the number of graduates was 93. The above figures show a decrease of one professor and an increase of one assistant professor and 4 of those specially appointed, as compared with the previous year. The above comparison also shows an increase of 14 pupils and a decrease of 11 graduates. Of these graduates, 20 have entered the government service as technologists, 11 were engaged as instructors, 39 as technologists in private companies, 6 have settled in business on their own account, one was admitted to the professional course, and 16 have entered the military service. The number of applicants for admission during the year was 453, of whom 132 were enrolled, one being Chinese, one Corean and two East Indians. Those who resigned were 21 in number, mostly on account of sickness, while only two were struck off the school register, and two died.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, and graduates.

*Statistical Table relating to the Tokyo Technical
School for 1900-1901.*

	No. of Instructors.				Pupils.	Graduates.
	Professors.	Assistant-professors.	Shokutaku or Yatoi.	Total.		
Dept. of Dyeing and Weaving { Dyeing	14	18	20	52	20	6
{ Weaving					22	5
Total					42	11
Furnace Work					11	7
Applied Chemistry					49	10
Mechanics					172	46
Dept. of Electricity { Electrical Mechanics					49	14
{ Electrical Chemistry					18	2
Total					67	16
Designs					13	...
Elective Course					6	3
Post-graduate Course					1	...
Grand Total	14	18	20	52	361	93

The Apprentices' School connected with the Tōkyō Technical School:—The school plan is divided into two sections, viz., wood work and metal work. The wood work is subdivided into the three courses of carpentry, joinery and wood modelling, and the metal work into the four courses of casting, forging, finishing, and metal-plating (together with work in lead). The course of study extends over three years. After completing the prescribed courses, all pupils are bound to carry on practical work, under the supervision of the main institution, either in factories or by apprenticeship to practically qualified persons for a period of two years.

By a revision of the school regulations, architectural drawing was added to the course of wood work, and machine drawing to that of metal work, and the number of pupils to be admitted was increased accordingly.

The number of instructors was one, of assistant instructors 4, and of those specially appointed 8, the total being 13. The number of pupils was 34 in the wood work and 72 in the metal work section, the total being 106. The number of those who completed the prescribed course was 3 in the wood work and 15 in the metal work section, the total being 18. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 3 persons specially appointed, while the number of pupils decreased by 4 and of those who completed the prescribed course by 13. Of those who completed the prescribed course, 9 have been engaged as workmen in government factories, 3 in private companies, 3 have settled in business of their own, and 3 have been admitted to private schools. The number of applicants for admission was 95, of whom 55 were enrolled, while 27 resigned, mostly on account of private affairs.

Osaka Technical School:—The school plan is divided into three departments, viz., mechanical technology, chemical technology, and ship-building; a mechanical course being established in the first; the five courses of applied chemistry, dyeing, furnace work, brewing, and metallurgy in the second; and one course for the construction of hulls and the other for engines in the third department; the course of study to extend over three years in each.

According to a revision in the subjects of study, steel-making and metallurgy as applied to manufactures were added both to the mechanical course in the department of mechanical technology and to the engine course in the department of ship-building; mechanics in the course for the construction of hulls was replaced by machine construction. General mechanics as applied to manufactures was added both to the engine course and that of applied chemistry; the science of bacteria and the use of the microscope to

the course of brewing; and iron metallurgy to the course of metallurgy; electrical engineering being prescribed for all courses.

As to equipments, the school site, school buildings, as well as books and apparatus are still insufficient, the school having been but recently established. But good results were obtained from the practice carried on by the pupils with the six furnaces constructed in a new workshop, viz., Siemen's regenerating gas furnace, the half gas furnace for baking porcelain, earthenware and bricks, the furnace for baking cement, the furnace for melting glass, the experimental furnace for baking porcelain, earthenware and bricks, and the furnace for unglazed pottery.

The number of instructors included 10 professors, 16 assistant professors, and 7 persons specially appointed, the total being 33. The number of pupils was 187, of whom 94 belonged to the department of mechanical technology, 66 to the department of chemical technology and 27 to the department of ship-building. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 3 professors and 5 assistant professors, while the number of pupils decreased by 9. Thirty-four students graduated during the present year being the first turned out by the school. Five of them have entered the government service as technologists, 17 have been engaged by companies as technologists and 12 have entered the military service. The qualifications necessary for admission were raised to the standard of middle school graduates, and out of 97 applicants, 63 were admitted. The number of pupils who left was 27, of whom 16 went on account of their class having been dissolved, as the consequence of the revision referred to above, and 4 on account of sickness, while the others were dismissed. One died during attendance.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, and graduates.

*Statistical Table relating to the Osaka Technical
School for 1900-1901.*

	No. Instructors.				Pupils.	Graduates.
	Professors.	Assistant-professors.	Shokutaku.	Total.		
Dept. of Mechanical Technology. } Mechanics	10	16	7	33	94	23
Department of Chemical Technology. { Applied Chemistry.....					31	9
{ Dyeing					10	1
{ Furnace Work					6	1
{ Brewing					12	...
{ Metallurgy					7	...
{ Total					66	11
Naval Archi- tecture. { Construction of Hulls	10	16	7	33	12	...
{ Engines					15	...
Grand Total	10	16	7	33	27	...
	10	16	7	33	187	34

Institute for the Training of Industrial Teachers:—This institute is established in the Tokyo Technical School, and placed under the control of the director of the same. It consists of a main and a shorter course. The former is divided into six sections, viz., metal work, wood work, dyeing and weaving, furnace work, applied chemistry and industrial designing. The shorter course includes six sections, viz., metal work, wood work, dyeing, weaving, porcelain manufacture, and lacquering. The term of study extends over three years in the main and not more than two years in the shorter course.

The number of instructors was 23 and of pupils 61 in the main and 10 in the shorter course, the total being 71. The number of graduates was 27 in the main and 4 in the shorter course, the total being 31. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 2 instructors, and 5 graduates, while the number of pupils decreased by 4. As regards the careers of the graduates in the main course, 24 were appointed teachers in schools designated by the Minister of State for Education, and 3 admitted to the post-graduate course. Of those who completed the shorter course, 3 were engaged as teachers, and one as a technologist. The number of applicants for admission was 81 for the main and 25 for the shorter course, 28 being admitted to the main and 8 to the shorter course. Seven pupils in the main course resigned, mostly on account of sickness.

The Supplementary School for Industry connected with the Institute for the Training of Industrial Teachers :—The plan of the school is divided into two courses of wood work and metal work, and instruction is given in the evenings. The course of study extends over two years. The number of weekly hours ranges from six to eight, distributed over every alternate evening for the benefit of the artisan class.

By a revision introduced into the regulations, the school year was made to begin in September and end in July, and the number of pupils to be admitted was increased.

The number of instructors was 7, and of pupils was 12 in the course of wood work and 18 in metal work, the total being 30. This shows an increase of 4 instructors as compared with the previous year. The number of those who completed the prescribed course was 4 in the course of wood work and 12 in metal work, the total being 16. These are the first pupils who have completed the prescribed course. The number of applicants was 40, of whom 30 were admitted. Those who left were 10 in number.

Institute for the Training of Agricultural Teachers :—This institute is established in the College of Agriculture of the Imperial University of Tokyo, under the control of the director of the said college.

The number of instructors was 9 and pupils 28, showing an increase of 4 in the former and 13 in the latter, as compared with the previous year.

The first pupils who completed the prescribed course numbered 28, all of whom are engaged in teaching either in the supplementary schools for agriculture or agricultural schools. The number of applicants for admission was 99 of whom 30 were enrolled, while 2 left.

Institute for the Training of Commercial Teachers :—This institute is established in the Higher Commercial School, under the control of the director of the said school.

The number of instructors was 17 and of pupils 23, showing a decrease of 2 each in the number of instructors and pupils, as compared with the previous year. During the present year, there were no applicants for admission and none completed the prescribed course. One pupil left, and one died.

The working character of the Apprentices' School attached to the Tokyo Technical School and of the Supplementary School for Industry connected with the Institute for the Training of Technical Teachers has been described under the headings of the respective main institutions.

Among the public and private technical schools are included the

following institutions, viz., industrial schools, agricultural schools (including schools for forestry, sericulture, veterinary science, and aquatic productions), commercial schools, nautical schools, apprentices' schools and supplementary schools for technical instruction, the number being increased during the year, especially in the supplementary schools for technical instruction. These included 18 industrial schools, 56 agricultural schools, 38 commercial schools, 4 nautical schools, 22 apprentices' schools, and 150 supplementary schools for technical instruction, the total being 288. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 6 agricultural schools, 10 commercial schools, 3 apprentice's schools, and 43 supplementary schools for technical instruction, only one instance of decrease being furnished by an industrial school. The number of instructors was 1,519, pupils 25,725, and of those who completed their courses 4,655, showing an increase of 274 instructors, 2,629 pupils and 1,306 of those who completed the prescribed course of study as compared with the previous year, and at the same time the remarkable progress made in technical education.

The following table shows the number of the public and private technical schools, and of instructors, pupils, and graduates, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to Technical Schools for 1900-1901.

	No. of Schools.			Instructors.			Pupils.			Graduates.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Industrial Schools	15	...	15	193	...	193	1,605	...	1,605	235	...	235
Agricultural Schools	3	5	8	382	35	417	4,759	281	5,040	1,519	103	1,622
Commercial Schools	31	7	38	358	66	424	6,932	1,317	8,269	769	88	857
Nautical Schools	4	...	4	29	...	29	319	...	319	118	...	118
Apprentices' Schools	19	3	22	111	12	123	1,460	182	1,642	563	26	589
Supplementary Schools for Technical Instruction	142	8	150	294	20	314	8,504	346	8,850	1,202	32	1,234
Total	262	23	285	1,367	133	1,500	23,599	2,126	25,725	4,406	249	4,655
1899	203	21	224	1,043	188	1,231	19,909	3,187	23,096	2,648	701	3,349
1898	195	24	219	876	192	1,068	16,962	2,827	19,789	2,135	697	2,832
1897	175	25	200	693	176	869	14,817	3,451	18,268	1,987	670	2,657
1896	149	19	168	532	122	654	12,304	2,445	14,749	1,267	313	1,600

* Branch Schools. X Foreign Instructors.

MISCELLANEOUS SCHOOLS.

Under this heading are included all institutions in which the instruction is similar to that given in elementary schools, middle schools, and higher female schools. The number of miscellaneous schools similar to elementary schools in their object as well as the subjects of study and the standard to be attained was 209, of those similar to middle schools 108, and to higher female schools 55, and of various other institutions 945, the total being 1,317, showing an increase over the previous year of 172. The number of instructors was 4,363, and of pupils 84,934, and of those who had completed the the course 16,503, showing an increase of 421 instructors, 11,470 pupils, and 1,733 who completed the course as compared with the previous year. Most of these institutions are of limited organization and are steadily losing ground year after year. But in the present year, the number of schools has again increased. The following table shows the number of schools, and of instructors, pupils and graduates, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

• Statistical Table relating to Miscellaneous Schools for 1900-1901.

	No. of Schools.			Instructors.			Pupils.			Graduates.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Schools similar to Elementary Schools	106	103	209	41 X	279	320	3,856 X	5,641	9,497	296	782	1,078
School similar to Middle Schools	4	104	108	27 X	657	684	435	10,233	10,668	110	857	967
Schools similar to Higher Female Schools	1	54	55	7 X	527	534	103	5,445	5,548	19	694	713
Others	11	934	945	15 X	2,468	2,483	423 X	58,662	59,085	296 X	13,449	13,745
					167 X	167		1 X	1		1 X	1
Total	122	1,195	1,317	90 X	3,931	4,021	4,817 X	79,961	84,708	721 X	15,782	16,503
					342 X	342		136 X	136		1 X	1
1899	17	1,126	1,143	56 X	3,605	3,661	1,736	71,726	73,464	294	14,476	14,770
	1 *	1 *	2		281 X	281						
1898	16	1,038	1,054	64 X	2,757	2,821	1,655	61,528	63,178	227	11,781	12,008
	1 *	6 *	7		177 X	177						
1897	15	1,068	1,083	50 X	2,747	2,797	1,327	66,718	68,040	155	9,722	9,877
	1 *	12 *	13		196 X	196						
1896	14	1,117	1,131	56 X	2,976	3,032	1,312	67,083	68,395	166	11,056	11,222
	1 *	17 *	18		196 X	196						

* Branch Schools. X Foreigners.

SCHOOL HYGIENE

A board of advice for school hygiene was instituted in the Department of Education in addition to the office connected with the Bureau of General Affairs having control of all matters relating to school hygiene. In schools under the control of the Department of Education, special physicians were appointed as well as physicians for public schools.

The sanitary measures taken by the *Fu* and *Ken* in regard to schools during the year are briefly as follows :

The sanitation of schools was rigidly enforced ; attention was paid to the ventilation and lighting of school rooms, and to drinking water. Improvement was also made in the construction of desks and benches.

The hygiene of new or additional buildings or of repairs, were carefully attended to. The school physicians also made inspection tours among schools under their care. Sometimes children or pupils and sometimes their parents or guardians were invited together, to discuss sanitary matters connected with their homes. During the outbreak of epidemic diseases, examinations of the health of the children were held and preventive measures strictly carried out. On the appearance of disease in schools, immediate action was taken, either by carrying out preventive measures such as isolation or the temporary closing of schools.

The number of schools in which school physicians are provided included 6,701 elementary schools, 52 normal schools, 178 middle schools, 42 higher schools for females, 2 special schools, 215 technical schools, and 4 miscellaneous schools, the total being 7,094. The actual number of school physicians was 3,758, while the nominal number, or number calculated according to the number of schools under their charge was 7,094. The total annual amount of allowances granted to school physicians was yen 104,225, which show, if distributed over the actual number, an average annual amount of yen 27.75 per capita. If compared with the previous year the figures shows an increase of 852 in the actual number and 1,993 in the nominal number of school physicians, and also of yen 25,228 in the annual amount of allowances and of yen .54 in the average, notwithstanding the increase, some localities are still without physicians, owing to the want of sufficiently qualified men, while in others one physician has, for financial reasons, been appointed to take charge of several schools. Many years must elapse, before the institution of school physicians can be completely carried out.

According to examinations made in April on the physique of students and pupils in the institutions under the control of the Department of Education, the number of those examined was 8,552 males and 651 females, from 11 to 41 years of age in the former and from 10 to 29 years of age in the latter. Results show that in males, 48.8 had strong constitutions, 48.1 medium and 31 weak, while the percentage of females stands at 50.6, 45.3, and 4.1 respectively; showing a decrease of 1.30 in the number of those having strong constitutions in the case of males, and an increase of 12 in the case of females, as compared with the previous year. As regards eyesight, the percentage of males is 61.3 for the normal in both eyes and 38.7 for the rest, while in the case of females, the percentage stands at 81.9 for the normal in both eyes and 18.1 for the rest, showing a decrease of .60 in the number of males and of 1.70 in females for the normal in both eyes, as compared with the percentages obtained in April of the previous year. The average of height, weight and chest circumference with reference to ages is steadily increasing up to the age of twenty, when it attains its maximum, beyond which it seems never to increase, as shown by the results of examinations made in the previous year. In the case of males at the age of twenty, the average height was found to be 161 centimetres, weight 53 kilogrammes and chest circumference 81 centimetres, while in females at the same age, the average height was 141 centimetres, weight 49 kilogrammes and the chest circumference 80 centimetres. Now if the percentages of physique and of eye-sight be computed with reference to each school, it will be seen that the greatest number of males having strong constitutions is furnished by the Institute for the Training of Agricultural Teachers, the percentage standing at 86.7, followed by the 5th Higher School, the percentage being 70.90; next come the Institute for the Training of Commercial Teachers and the Higher Normal School, the figures standing at 69.60 and 61.20 respectively; while the least number is furnished by the Apprentices' School connected with the Tōkyō Technical School, the figures standing at 11.10. The greatest number of females having strong constitutions is furnished by the Higher Normal School for Females, the percentage being 66.40 and the least number by the Tōkyō Academy of Music, the figures standing at 29.20. The greatest number of males having normal sight for both eyes is furnished by the Apprentices' School connected with the Tōkyō Technical School, the percentage being 96.90, followed by the Middle School attached to the Higher Normal School, the percentage being 86.90. Next comes the Institute for the Training of Agricultural Teachers, the percentage being 86.70, finally followed by the least number furnished by the Imperial

University of Kyōto, the Imperial University of Tōkyō and the Yamaguchi Higher School, the percentages being 46.10, 51.40, and 46., respectively. Among the students of both universities, the number having normal sight in both eyes was very few while the long-sighted or short-sighted exceeded more than half of the students examined, as in the case of the previous year. The greatest number of females having normal sight for both eyes is furnished by the Higher School for Females attached to the Higher Normal School for Females, the percentage being 87.50, while the least number is represented by the Tōkyō Academy of Music, the percentage standing at 71.9. The decrease in the number of the normal sighted in respect of both eyes is the natural consequence of the gradual advance in the ages of pupils and also in the grades of schools. But for extreme cases, the matter must be taken into earnest consideration.

The number of children examined in public elementary schools was 296,659 males and 177,651 females, the ages ranging from 7 to 16 years. The percentage of those examined shows that in males, 45.30 have strong constitutions, 48.10 medium, and 6.10 weak, while the percentage of girls stands at 41.90, 49.90 and 7.20 respectively, exceeding the males by 3.90. The examination of the height and weight of 289,354 boys and 176,048 girls from 7 to 14 years of age, shows that in males at the age of 7, the average height was 106.7 centimetres, increasing by 4.3 centimetres, on an average, for every additional year up to the age of 14, when it reaches 137.7 centimetres, while in the case of girls at the age of 7, the height was 105.2 centimetres, increasing by 4.6 centimetres on an average, for every additional year up to the age of 14, when it reaches 137.2 centimetres. A comparison shows that at the age of 7, there was a drawback of more than one centimetre on the part of girls, but every year after that period the average development went higher than with boys and so continued up to the age of 14, when both the boys and girls attained almost the same height. The average weight in the case of males at the age of 7, was 17.30 kilogrammes, and after that period, it continued to increase by 2.10 kilogrammes for every additional year up to the age of 14 when it attained 32.20 kilogrammes. In the case of girls, it was 16.90 kilogrammes at the age of 7, and every year after that period, it continued to increase by 2.40 kilogrammes, up to the age of 14, when it attained 33.40 kilogrammes; the proportion being almost the same as in the case of height.

The number of pupils examined in public and middle schools and in public and private higher school for females included 60,813 pupils of the former and 4,338 of the latter. The ages were from 13 to 22 years in

middle schools and from 13 to 20 years in higher schools for females, In regard to physique, it will be seen that in the case of middle schools, 50.80 had strong constitutions, 42.80 medium, and 6.40 weak, while in the case of higher schools for females, the percentage stands at 47.90, 44.70, and 7.40 respectively. The average height of pupils of middle schools at the age of 15, was 148.7 centimetres increasing by 2.9 centimetres on an average, for every additional year, up to the age of twenty when it reached 159.80 centimetres ; while in the case of pupils of higher schools for females, the average height was 144.30 centimetres at the age of 15, increasing by 1.2 centimetres for every additional year, up to the age of 20, it attained 146 centimetres ; the average rate of annual development being lower than in the case of pupils of middle schools, and the final difference of inferiority being 13.90 centimetres. The average weight of pupils of middle schools was 39.6 kilogrammes at the age of 15, continuing to increase by 2 kilogrammes for every additional year up to the age of 20 when it attained 52.1 kilogrammes ; while in the case of pupils in higher schools for females, the weight was 41 kilogrammes at the age of 15, continuing to increase by 1.8 kilogrammes for every additional year, up to the age of 20, when it attains 46.7 kilogrammes ; the average rate of annual development being the same with the height and the difference of inferiority being 5.5 kilogrammes, as compared with pupils in middle schools. As regards eyesight in middle schools, the percentage was 88.3 for the normal in both eyes, while in the case of higher schools for females the percentage stands at 87.

The number of pupils examined in normal schools included 8,987 males and 1, 373 females ; and of those examined in special schools, technical schools and miscellaneous schools 8,082. The percentage of each of the above classes in normal schools gives 65.9 male and 63.4 female pupils with strong constitutions ; while in the case of pupils in special schools, technical schools and miscellaneous schools the percentage stands at 51. As regards eyesight in normal schools, the percentage of males was 87.9 and of females 89.9 normal in both eyes, while in the case of special schools, technical schools, and miscellaneous schools, the same stands at 86.2.

By Departmental Ordinance No. 4 issued in 1900, it was prescribed that in all schools both public and private, examinations should be made into the physique of pupils and the results reported to the Department of Education. But in some cases the method of examination were misapprehended, and in others the statistical tables were erroneously framed. New investigations were ordered to be made in regard to some items, while others

were omitted or struck out of the tables. These examinations having been but recently instituted, and the supply of physicians inadequate for the purpose, the results are not so accurate as might be desired.

The following tables shows the results of the examinations of physique of pupils in public and private schools of various descriptions.

LIBRARIES.

The number of libraries includes one government, 15 public, and 27 private establishments, showing an increase of 3 public and 2 private establishments, as compared with the previous year.

By the government establishment is meant the Imperial Library, where an extensive collection of ancient and modern books and records both native and foreign is kept and is at the disposal of the public for perusal and consultation.

By the revision of Official Regulations issued during the year, two officials were added to the staff of the library. Among the chief labours undertaken during the year may be mentioned the improvement and embodiment of the previous catalogues, new arrangement of the books, the publication of the library periodicals, etc. Part VI of the supplementary catalogues of Japanese and Chinese works and the part of history and biography in the classified catalogues were published. As to European works, the part of literature and language in the third division was published. The admission tickets valid for ten times which had been suspended were revived in the year under review. Promenades were also laid out in the library grounds to afford visitors an opportunity of free exercise. However as the new library buildings have not yet been completed the accommodation was inadequate for the constantly increasing number of visitors.

The library contains 349,211 volumes of Japanese and Chinese works and 52,208 volumes of European, the total being 401,419 volumes. Of these the public are allowed free access to 199,423 volumes, of which 161,367 volumes are Japanese and Chinese and 38,056 European. Compared with the previous year, the total number of volumes was increased by 18,589, of Japanese and Chinese works by 8,976 and of European works by 2,242.

The number of days on which the library was open to the public was 334, and the number of visitors 113,573, the daily average being 340. Compared with the previous year, the number of visitors increased by 1,943, and the daily average by more than 5 ; while the number of days on which the library was open remained the same as in the previous year.

The number of volumes read by visitors during the present year was 627,707, showing a decrease of 49,409, and the daily average 1,859, showing also a decrease of 168. This is partly due to the readers of European works having increased in number and to the habit of changing books

having become less frequent. A comparison of the number of volumes thus read with that of volumes to which the public was allowed free access, shows that the number of times the same books were read was about 3.20.

If the number of books read and the classes of books be compared, it will be seen that the greatest number, or 20.2 per cent. consisted of works on mathematics, science, and medicine; next come works on history, biography, geography, and travel, the percentage being 19.9; thirdly, works on literature, and languages, the percentage being 19.7; then come works on state science, law, political economy, financial administration, sociology and statistics, the percentage being 15.6, followed by works on engineering, tactics, fine arts, various other arts and industry, the percentage being 9.9; on miscellaneous subjects, the percentage was 7.9. Of works relating to philosophy and education, or to Shintoism and other religious subjects, the percentage is not higher than 4.6 or 2.2 respectively. The only feature to be observed is in the positions occupied this year by the various subjects, the works on mathematics, science and medicine, and those on history, biography, geography and travels having interchanged.

The following table gives the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of volumes, of days on which the library was open, and of visitors, etc.

Statistical Table relating to the Imperial Library,

	No. of Volumes.			No. of Days on which the Library was open during the year.	No. of Visitors.	Average No. of Visitors per Day.
	Japanese and Chinese.	European.	Total.			
1900—1901	161,367	38,056	199,423	334	113,573	340.00
1899	152,391	35,814	188,205	334	111,630	334.22
1898	139,481	34,098	173,579	334	101,174	302.92
1897	131,388	32,831	164,219	332	89,986	271.00
1896	123,750	31,978	155,728	336	74,034	220.34

NOTE:—The number of volumes enumerated in this table relates only to those accessible to the public.

The number of public and private libraries was 42. During the year one public library was founded in the *Ken* of Hyōgo, Nara, Yamaguchi and Kōchi and two private ones in the *Ken* of Gumba and Wakayama, and

one each in the *Hokkaidō* and in the *Ken* of Niigata, Yamanashi and Shimane, the total being 12. This figure shows an increase of 5, as compared with the previous year. The total number of volumes contained in public and private libraries above mentioned was 326,548. The number of days on which these libraries were open to the public was 8,944 and visitors 82,737, the daily average being 9.30. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 31,804 volumes, while the number of days on which the libraries were open and of visitors shows an increase of 1,648 and 31,059 respectively, the daily average of visitors having increased by 1.50.

Among the best organized of the public and private libraries is that in connection with the Teikoku Kyōikukai (a private educational society) within the jurisdiction of the *Fu* of Tōkyō and another instituted under the auspices of the *Fu* of Kyōto, followed by that established by the *Ken* of Miyagi under the name of the Miyagi Shojakukwan. All other libraries are of limited organization, the number of books as well as of visitors being still very small.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of public and private libraries, volumes, days on which they were open, visitors, etc.

Statistical Table relating to Public and Private Libraries.

	No. of Libraries.			No. of Volume.						No. of Days on Which Libraries were open during the Year.			No. of Visitors.		Average No. of Visitors per Day.
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.			Private.			Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Total.	
				Japanese and Chinese.	Europe-an.	Total.	Japanese and Chinese.	Europe-an.	Total.						
1900—1901	15	27	42162,306	7,640169,946	150,855	5,747153,602	3,765	5,179	8,944	40,493	42,244	82,737	9.25		
1899	12	25	37172,826	8,579181,405	159,008	17,939176,947	2,958	4,338	7,296	25,396	26,280	51,678	7.08		
1898	10	22	32195,320	8,677103,967	136,248	8,180144,428	2,482	3,695	6,177	19,006	27,856	46,862	7.59		
1897	9	21	30170,537	8,699179,286	158,560	8,546167,106	2,034	3,838	5,872	16,214	30,029	46,243	7.88		
1896	6	20	26170,475	8,106178,581	149,242	8,271157,513	1,360	3,523	4,883	12,405	32,563	44,968	9.21		

BOARD OF COMMITTEE FOR TESTING THE QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS FOR LICENCES.

The Board of Committee for testing the Qualifications of Teachers for Licences was instituted in April 1900. Its duty is to control all business connected with the testing of the qualifications of teachers for licences, under the supervision of the Minister of State for Education; all matters hitherto placed under the control of the Department Proper, in respect of such testing were committed to the care of the said board.

The tests are of two kinds, viz., by examination and without examination. The tests by examination are held at least once in each year, while those without examination are held at any time, as occasion may require. The tests by examinations are in two series, namely preparatory examination and final examination. The former may sometimes be dispensed with according to the nature of the subjects.

As regards the tests for qualifications of instructors in normal schools, middle schools and higher schools for females, the number of applicants for licences by examination and of applicants without examination were 3,222 and 1,081 calculated with regard to the number of subjects, while the actual numbers were 2,920 and 907 respectively, the total nominal number being 4,303 and the actual number 3,027. The nominal numbers of those who passed the prescribed tests and of those who passed without examination were 385 and 591, while the actual numbers were 375 and 510 respectively, the total nominal number being 976 and the actual number 885. The nominal percentages of those who passed the tests by examination and of those who passed without examination were 11.95 and 54.72, while the actual numbers were 12.84 and 56.22 respectively. Among those tested without examination are included 526 persons who were submitted to special tests under Art. XIII of the Regulations relating to the Tests for Licences, the actual number being 440. The nominal number of those who passed the prescribed tests was 66, while the actual number was 63.

The Board of Committee consists of one president, one manager, 5 permanent members, and 3 clerks. During the present year, 56 members were specially appointed.

TESTING OF THE QUALIFICATIONS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS FOR LICENCES.

The qualifications of elementary school teachers for licences are determined by tests conducted by the local boards appointed for the purpose. The tests are conducted according to two methods, viz., without examination and by examination. The tests by examination are held at least once in each year, while the tests without examination are held at any time, as occasion may require.

During the present year, the number of persons who applied to the local boards to be tested for licences as teachers in elementary schools was 38,171, of whom 18,032 were successful. The successful applicants above mentioned included 3,403 regular teachers who were tested without examination and 4,225 who were tested by examination, the total being 7,628. The number of assistant teachers who passed the prescribed tests without examination was 3,311 and of those who passed by examination 7,093, the total being 10,404. The percentage of those who were successful according to the first method was 70.31 regular teachers and 79.86 assistant teachers, while the percentage by the second method was 38.48 regular teachers and 38.96 assistant teachers.

GRANTING OF THE FU OR KEN LICENCES AS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The number of persons to whom the *Fu* or *Ken* licences as elementary school teachers were granted by local offices during the present year included 2,232 graduates of normal schools and 17,935 other applicants, the total being 20,167. These included 2,868 ordinary regular teachers in elementary schools, 4,333 ordinary regular teachers in ordinary elementary schools, 2,392 special regular teachers in elementary schools, 1,546 assistant teachers in elementary schools, and 9,028 assistant teachers in ordinary elementary schools.

TÔKYÔ ACADEMY.

This institution was established, under the control of the Minister of State for Education, for the promotion of science and arts, with the view of exercising a beneficial influence on education in general, and is composed of members selected from among old and venerable men of learning. Of the life members one is selected by His Majesty the Emperor, while the others are elected on the recommendation of members and sanctioned by the Minister of State for Education. Old and experienced men of learning belonging to any foreign country who have meritoriously laboured in the interests of this Empire may be admitted as associate members on the recommendation of members and with the approval of the Minister of State for Education. Members deliver addresses referring to their special subjects or give such information as may contribute to the development of science and arts and to the progress of education in general.

During the present year, 10 ordinary meetings were held and 19 addresses were delivered, admission being granted to the public. Fourteen members delivered addresses, while the number of those admitted was 1,264. Seven treatises were also contributed during the year to the Academy by its members.

The addresses and treatises which treated 27 topics were published in the magazine of the Academy, of which 10 numbers were issued, and 1,290 copies distributed. Among the contributions made to the Academy during the year, were 10 volumes of books, 378 copies of magazines, and 40 copies of catalogues or reports.

The officials of the Academy consist of one president, 2 managers and 2 clerks. The number of members was 25, of whom one was selected by His Majesty the Emperor, while the others were elected on the recommendation of members. One foreigner (French) was admitted as an associate member of the Academy, in consideration of his age and meritorious labours in the interests of this Empire. At present one of the members receives annuity. One of the members died, and a fresh member was admitted.

BOARD OF EARTHQUAKES INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

This Board was instituted for the purpose of investigating the best means of guarding against the effects of earthquakes, and of discussing the methods by which precautions may best be carried out. The matters investigated during the present year were almost the same as in the previous year, including permanent observations made on magnetic force, the measurement of magnetic force throughout the country, with its results, calculations, and investigations, the determination of the variations of terrestrial magnetism, before the occurrence of earthquakes, the investigation of the magnetic force of rocks, the times of earthquake occurrences and the distribution of the seismological lines throughout the whole country at the present time, the observations of earthquakes at far and near distances, slight tremors, pulsations, and inclinations of the earth, by means of seismographs, horizontal pendulum, etc, the measurement of the shaking and bending of bridges, the determination of the velocity of the seismic undulations, the measurement of the depth of the centre of earthquake disturbances in the neighbourhood of Tōkyō, the investigation of tidal waves, the geological examination of volcanoes, the styles of construction that should be proof against earthquake effects, testing the strength of materials for construction, the investigation connected with artificial movements, and the drilling of a deep well for the measurement of subterranean temperature. Magnetographs were established at Nagoya, Sendai, Kumamoto, and Nemuro, for the purpose of photographic observations of the magnetic variations. As to the magnetic force throughout the country as well as in particular localities, it is expected that the investigations will soon be completed, by further investigation into the results of the first measurement which has already come to a conclusion. The investigation of terrestrial magnetism has an important bearing on seismology, particularly in affording a previous knowledge of earthquakes, as great seismic disturbances are the results of variations in the crust of the earth. Only a few actual instances of their relation to the terrestrial magnetism had hitherto been observed, but the results of investigations made with the magnetograph show that the subject deserves to be more carefully studied. In order to define the relation between the contortions of the earth's crust and the terrestrial magnetism, practical experiments were made with the contortions as well as magnetic force of rocks, and were attended with valuable results. It is also important to find out what localities are most

liable to earthquakes and at what time of the year the convulsions are most frequent. The method previously adopted for studying the distribution of the time of earthquake occurrences had not given satisfaction, and a new method was proposed by the Board, according to which, reference was made to the seismological records kept in each meteorological station from first establishment to the end of 1899, and it was found that each locality has its particular distribution of time.

The measurement of the seismic undulations furnishes not only valuable data for studying the causes of earthquakes and for getting previous knowledge of the earthquake occurrences, but also gives important hints for the construction of earthquake proof buildings. The seismograph is useful only so far as the observations of earthquakes at near distances are concerned. But the sphere of observations was much enlarged by the use of a horizontal pendulum, and especially of instruments invented by the members of the Board for the measurement of terrestrial movements and inclinations; not only were clear impressions obtained of great convulsive waves that occurred in a region several thousand miles distant, but the usual pulsations were also recognized. It is however very desirable that additional observatories should be established and full and continued investigations carried on. As regards the velocity of propagation of seismic undulations reports have already been mentioned. A subsequent measurement in the case of a second earthquake has confirmed the first measurement, the results of both exactly agreeing. Valuable knowledge concerning the centre of earthquake disturbances was also afforded by the measurement of the depth of an earthquake that occurred in the neighbourhood of Tōkyō. For the purpose of investigating earthquakes geologically the volcanoes of Takahara and Aso were examined, the number of famous volcanoes thus investigated being 15.

Among the results published by the Committee (Nos 30-35) may be mentioned the second report relating to additional convulsions; the annual or daily distribution of earthquakes in Japan; geological researches into the volcano of Takahara; opinions relating to seismological observations; the first report relating to the nature of earthquake convulsions; the first report on the relation between the moon and earthquakes in respect of the tumbling and shifting of objects; the second report on the violent earthquake that occurred in the *Ken* of Fukuoka in August, 1898; the second report relating to the great earthquakes that occurred in the provinces of Owari and Mino, in October, 1891; the first report on the seismological observations at Kyōto; report relating to the damage occasioned by earthquakes in the

districts adjoining Osaka; the third report on the determination of the velocity of propagation of seismic undulations; the reports on magnetic variations before the occurrence of the violent earthquakes in the districts adjoining to the province of Rikuzen; on the relation between earthquakes and terrestrial magnetism; on the volcano of Aso; etc.

For the purpose of geological researches into volcanoes, or of investigations into the eruptions or rumbling noises occurring in the same or relating to magnetic force or to other places of seismological disturbance or to magnetic force, etc., members of the Committee or other persons specially appointed were sent to the *Fu* of Tōkyō, Kyōto and Ōsaka, and the *Ken* of Kanagawa, Hyōgo, Niigata, Nara, Aichi, Shizuoka, Yamanashi, Shiga, Gifu, Miyagi, Fukushima, Yamagata, and Ishikawa.

This Committee consists of a chairman, a manager, 23 members, 10 special members, 2 clerks and one temporary employe.

CENTRAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

The object to which the work of this institution is directed are researches in meteorology, the observation of meteorological phenomena throughout the country and the publication of reports thereof, predicting of storms, forecasts of weather, testing of meteorological instruments, the measurement of terrestrial magnetism and of atmospheric electricity and seismological measurement. This institution also exercises control over all matters connected with meteorology throughout the Empire.

During the present year, arrangements for the exchange of meteorological information were made with the meteorological station at Daito and the six watch towers belonging to the Navy.

In the previous year, a technologist belonging to this institution had been sent to China and Corea, and also to Vladivostok, for the purpose of inspecting the meteorological work carried on by the observatories in those places and at the same time to make arrangements for the exchange of meteorological telegrams. Similar arrangements have since been made with observatories at Peking, Tientsin, Chingkiang and five other places in China, at Soul in Corea and at Semipalatinsk, Irkutsk and five other places in Siberia.

Technologists or assistant technologists belonging to this institution

made seven tours during the present year. One of the technologists was sent to Paris to represent this institution at the International Meteorological Convention held in that city, and another was sent to inspect the meteorological work carried on at Manila and Taiwan.

The total number of meteorological stations at the end of the present year was 82, including 2 under the direct control of this institution, 65 local and 2 private establishments, besides 3 belonging to naval headquarters, 8 to naval watch towers and 2 to light-houses, all of them having the same organization as the local stations. Of these stations, 57 are authorized to issue weather telegrams. During the present year, new signal posts were also erected, 5 in the Hokkaido, 2 each in the *F'u* of Ōsaka and the *Ken* of Nagasaki, 3 in the *Ken* of Chiba, 8 in the *Ken* of Tochigi, 3 in the *Ken* of Shizuoka, one each in the *Ken* of Nagano and Ishikawa, 2 in the *Ken* of Hiroshima, 4 in the *Ken* of Yamaguchi, 3 in the *Ken* of Kōchi, 2 each in the *Ken* of Fukuoka and Kagoshima, one in the *Ken* of Miyazaki and one in Taiwan, the total being 41.

The importance of meteorological information has been more generally recognized, and applications for weather telegrams as well as for the testing of meteorological instruments have steadily increased in number.

The meteorological phenomena of which observations were made during the present year throughout the country show no great difference, as compared with average years. The atmospheric pressure was somewhat high throughout the country, while the atmospheric temperature was generally low. The quantity of rain and snow was generally small, except along the south-western and north-western coasts where it was somewhat abundant. The results of the said observations may be summarized as follows :

Atmospheric Pressure :—The average atmospheric pressure was highest in the western regions, becoming lower and lower towards the north-east and the north-west and ranging from 762 millimetres in the western regions to 759 millimetres in the east of the Hokkaido. It was somewhat high, as compared with average years, but the distribution was almost the same. Consequently a northerly or easterly wind prevailed in the south-western regions, while in the central part of the country, a northerly or westerly wind and in the north, a southerly or westerly wind mostly prevailed, their velocities being somewhat greater than in ordinary years in almost every locality.

Among the high pressures that occurred during the present year, the most conspicuous was one that appeared in the extreme west on the 6th February, and passed away to the south-east, after traversing the whole length of the main island on the 7th, measuring 779 millimetres in the central districts

and indicating the lowest temperature of the year in almost every locality along its course. There were also eight instances of low pressures of great force. The most conspicuous of them took its rise in the Pacific Ocean and continued for two days from the 19th to the 20th August, and then taking its course due north, proceeded to the Sea of Japan, after sweeping over the eastern districts of Kiūshiū and traversing the western part of Chiūgoku, measuring 717 millimetres at Miyazaki. This was followed by another area of low pressure that proceeded to the north-east after passing over the two circuits, namely, the Tōkaidō and Tōsando on the 28th September, registering 718.5 millimetres at Hamamatsu, and causing heavy storms all along its course on this occasion as well as in the preceding.

Atmospheric Temperature:—No great difference was shown as compared with usual years, the average ranging from 24° at Kōshun to 4° at Kushiro and Tokachi. It was somewhat higher along the coast of the Sea of Japan, all along the southern coasts as well as the northern parts of, Liukin isles and the central part of Taiwan, while in all other parts of the country it was generally low. The maximum temperature exceeded 30° almost everywhere, but it was still somewhat lower than in ordinary years. The maximum temperature recorded was 36°6 at Tainan on the 5th August, followed by the same temperature at Fushiki on the 25th of the same month, while the minimum temperature invariably fell below zero, except in the south of Ōshima. Along all localities north of the central districts of the main island it fell more than 10° below zero, and in the central part of the Hokkaido it fell 30° below zero, the minimum temperature recorded being—38°3 at Kamikawa on the 16th February, it being one degree lower than the minimum temperature recorded up to this time, and the lowest experienced since the establishment of meteorological stations.

Precipitation:—As regards the quantity of rain and snow that fell during the year, 3,000 millimetres at Kōchi may be reckoned as the maximum, while the minimum instance was furnished by 427 millimetres at Erimo. In the northern extremity of Taiwan, the Liukin isles, the southern part of Shikoku as well as in the neighbourhood of the Noto peninsula, the quantity exceeded 2,000 millimetres, while it was less than 1,000 millimetres in the Hōko isles,* Macbashi, in the neighbourhood of Nagano and along the north-eastern coasts as well as in the Hokkaido. Compared with ordinary years, the quantity was rather superabundant in the northern extremity of Taiwan, Kiūshiū, Shikoku, and all along the north-western coasts, particularly so in the north-western districts of Kiūshiū,

* Pescadores.

where it exceeded by 600 millimetres, while it decreased in almost all other localities, namely by more than 600 millimetres in the south-eastern coasts, more than 800 millimetres in the neighbourhood of Ōshima and by more than 1,000 millimetres in the southern extremity of Taiwan. The greatest quantity of precipitation in any locality was invariably caused by the presence of low atmospheric pressures, and though there is scarcely any instance of remarkable rainfall during the year, still the amount of rain that fell in the island of Ishigaki during the storm which visited the Liukiu isles on the 14th September registered 349 millimetres in a single day.

Weather.:—During the present year, the number of cloudy or wet days was greater than in ordinary years. The number of bright hours was less than half that usually enjoyed, the amount of cloud being somewhat greater than in usual years. The number of fair days was greatest, exceeding 70 in the southern part of Kiūshiū and the Inland Seas as well as in the south-eastern districts, while in the Liukiu isles and the north-western districts the number did not exceed 10, showing a decrease, as compared with ordinary years. As for raining or snowy days, the maximum instance is furnished by more than 200 days along the north-western coasts and in Liukiu isles, while 98 days at the Hōko isles may be taken as the minimum instance. Wet weather prevailed mostly in July, and dry weather in August and September.

Storms.:—Storms were comparatively more frequent. Six instances of very violent storms, accompanied by gales and heavy rains were recorded during the year. The most violent of these arose to the south-east of the Liukiu isles on the 18th August, and taking a northerly course rushed to the south-western extremity of Kiūshiū, and passed away to the Sea of Japan, after traversing the provinces of Suō and Nagato. Its force was most severely felt in the western part of the Inland Sea, and though its area was extensive, the damage fortunately was comparatively small on account of its rapid progress and the rain not being very abundant. This was followed by another storm which took its rise in the south of the Ogasawara islands on the 10th September, and proceeded westwards to the Liukiu isles and the northern extremity of Taiwan. It then turned to the north, and after touching the continent again, changed its course to the north-east and advanced into the Sea of Japan through south Korea. It raged for about ten days, taking a very exceptional course, and inflicting great damage on both the Liukiu isles and Taiwan. A third storm which continued for three days from the 26th to the 28th of the same month arose near the Liukiu isles and rushed towards the main island near Hamamatsu after

touching the southern extremity of the province of Kii; it then proceeded to the eastern coasts, after raging over the circuits of Tōkai and Tōsan. It spread over an area comparatively rare in typhoons which occur in eastern Asia, and all the localities lying in its path were visited by hurricanes and heavy rains, fortunately, however, without serious damage on account of the rapidity of its progress. On the 16th and 17th November, an area of low pressures appeared off the southern coasts, proceeding towards the north-east. It seemed to have had all the attributes of the typhoons that often occur during the summer season and to have inflicted considerable injury to shipping.

Thunderstorms.:—Thunderstorms were most frequent in the months of July and August, and a day scarcely passed without witnessing more or less of these phenomena. The most severe thunderstorm that occurred during the year was that which burst on the plains east of Hakone, during the night of the 9th July. It was accompanied by whirlwind, heavy rains, and hail, causing much damage to buildings and crops. This was followed by another which occurred on the afternoon of the 12th August, and extended over a wide area including the northern provinces of the main island, while in the provinces of Shinano and Kōtsuke, it was accompanied by heavy rains and hailstones. Many thunderstorms of less magnitude and local character were too numerous to mention.

Hoar-frost and Snow.:—In the central part of the Hokkaidō the last recorded frost was on the 18th June. On the 16th May, mild frost was felt in the central districts of the main island, and more or less damage done to crops. In the Hokkaido, the first frosts occurred on the 17th and 18th September. The season set in a little earlier than in average years, and considerable damage was done to crops in the neighbourhood of Tokachi.

The last recorded snow fell on the 27th May. The snow storms in the northern districts were somewhat more numerous than in ordinary years. In the Hokkaido, the highest peaks were covered on the 16th September; and on the 1st November, the snow which fell on the plains was reckoned as the first of all of the year, being considerably earlier than in average years.

Earthquakes.:—No remarkable earthquakes occurred during the year under review, and they also somewhat decreased in number. Among the most severe shocks recorded may be mentioned that which occurred in the regions adjoining to the province of Echizen on the 22nd March at 12.24 A. M. It was felt over an extensive area, but the tract subjected to the severe shock was not more than several *ri* square and the effects of the

convulsions were comparatively great in the places near the centre, men and beasts being either killed or injured, and buildings destroyed. On the 12th May, another severe earthquake was experienced in the districts adjacent to the province of Rikuzen at 2.23 A. M. A very extensive area was affected on this occasion, resulting in the destruction of buildings and loss of life; besides damage done to roads, bridges, and embankments in the *Ken* of Miyagi. A third severe convulsion took place on the coast of Izu on the 5th November at 4.40 P. M. Considerable damage was done to the groups of islands lying off the said coast and the whole southern coast was affected by subsequent convulsions which followed soon after the first. Somewhat interesting and rare phenomena of the present year were the emission of ashes from the volcanic mountain Asama on the 22nd January and the eruption of mount Numajiri on the 17th July, the neighbouring districts having sustained considerable damage on both occasions.

BOARD OF GEODETIC COMMITTEE.

This Committee was instituted, under the supervision of the Minister of State for Education, for the purpose of managing affairs connected with the International Geodetic Society and of investigating the various subjects bearing on geodesy.

The Geodetic Committee was instituted in the year 1898, but no satisfactory results have yet been achieved owing to the necessary equipments having not yet been completed. Level bar and base apparatus for which orders were sent to America during the previous year arrived. An instrument for tidal observations was purchased from England, and another instrument for the measurement of base lines, comparator and a half second pendulum to be used for the measurement of gravity are under order. Arrangements were made for the lease of a lot of ground adjoining the base lines of the plain of Sagami to be used as the station for the measurement of base lines, and a laboratory and other buildings intended for the keeping of instruments were in course of designing.

Among the results of labours undertaken by the Committee during the present year may be mentioned the measurement of gravity at Tōkyō and

Mizusawa, the measurement of relative gravity of Tōkyō and Potsdam, the copying of the results of tidal observations kept in the General Staff Office, the measurement of the variations of latitudes at Tōkyō, the observation by horizontal pendulum at Mizusawa; geological examination of the ground adjoining the base lines of the plain of Sagami, matters to be reported to, and for consultation with, the International Geodetic Society and the Central Station thereof; matters relating to the thirteenth general meeting of the International Geodetic Society, and the collection of materials for the reports concerning the work undertaken by this country, etc. Besides three official tours made by the chairman, frequent tours were made by members, namely sixteen by ordinary members of the Committee, once by a special member and twice by persons specially appointed.

The Committee held five meetings during the year. Among the chief subjects decided upon and adopted may be mentioned the geological examination of the grounds adjoining the base lines of the plain of Sagami, selected by the Surveying Department of the General Staff Office; the result of the tidal observations; the geodetic work undertaken by the Japanese government to be laid before the 13th general meeting of the International Geodetic Society.

The number of officials at the end of the present year included a chairman, a manager, 12 ordinary members, 2 special members, 3 persons specially appointed, 2 clerks and one temporary employe.

SPECIAL OBSERVATORY FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF LATITUDES.

The Special Observatory for the Measurement of Latitudes was established under the supervision of the Minister of State for Education, for the management of business connected with the measurement of the variations of latitudes, in accordance with the contract entered into between the Japanese government and the International Geodetic Society.

The said observatory was established in September 1899. In 1898, it was resolved at the general meeting of the International Geodetic Society that six observatories (of which two should be national) should be established one each at the intervals of 39.8 degrees of latitudes. According to this resolution one of the observatories was to be erected in this country.

As the southern extremity of the town of Mizusawa, in the district of Isawa, in the *Ken* of Akita almost lies on the said latitude, the spot in question was purchased as the site of the observatory to the extent of 4,092 tsubo;* and an iron observatory designed by the Central Station of the International Geodetic Society was erected on the spot, $39^{\circ} 8' 3'' 6$. N. L. On another spot about 92 metres from the observatory, a ground work was to be constructed for erecting a standard mark for the telescope for the purpose of connecting small variations that may occur in that instrument before and after measurements. The method of measurements was to be in conformity with regulations prescribed by the Central Station.

The work of measurement in this observatory was commenced in December, 1899. The original register which contains the monthly measurements as well as other papers relating to astronomical, meteorological and seismological observations were sent at the beginning of each month to the Central Station of the International Geodetic Society. As regards the results of measurements, it may be mentioned that down to the end of 1900, the variations of latitudes had been very insignificant; but since the beginning of 1901, they have been found to be more and more marked. However, no judgement can be given as to the correctness or incorrectness of such measurement being the results obtained by a single observatory; that can be determined after collecting and examining the reports of all the six observatories.

The number of officials at the end of the present year included a chairman, two technologists, a clerk and a temporary employe.

* One tsubo is equal to about thirty six square feet, Eng.

COMMITTEE FOR THE COMPILATION OF CATALOGUES OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE,

This Committee was instituted, under the supervision of the Minister of State for Education, in January 1901, for the management of business connected with the International Committee for the Compilation of Catalogues of Scientific Literature. The said Committee has for its object to select from among the literature belonging to pure science and published in this country, such works as are appropriate for self study and original investigations and to prepare catalogues of the same and to send them to the Central Office of the International Committee at London, the contents to be registered in the catalogues in the course of preparation. The object is to meet the demand of those who devote themselves to special study in science and arts. Japan joined the said undertaking in June 1898, when a committee was appointed. As correspondence with the Central Office has increased, and the compilation of catalogues was commenced in January of the present year, a special department was instituted, in order to discharge the duties of a local office. Official regulations were then prescribed, and chairman, managers, members appointed.

In the meetings held by the Committee during the present year, the subjects to be undertaken by each member, in accordance with the classification of the catalogue sent from the Central Office were determined, and such matters as the method of selection of materials for the catalogues were discussed. Members of the Committee have also engaged in the selection of materials, or prepared lists of scientific magazines containing abbreviations or signs and sent them to the Central Office.

The number of officials included a chairman, a manager, 20 members and 2 clerks.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND CHARTS.

So many years have elapsed since elementary school books and charts were examined and decided upon, that some of them have proved unsuitable for the purpose of instruction, and a change was deemed necessary. An opportunity for such change came when the revised Imperial Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools was issued in August, 1900. New boards of

examination for elementary school books and charts were then instituted in various localities, and those previously adopted were examined either for re-adoption or rejection, and the new ones decided upon to be used from the 34th financial year Meiji of (1901). Many of the *Fu* and *Ken* adopted the same steps and in many others the examination was postponed, owing to the expected issue of good schools books, which take but little time in compilation. Among those recently revised are some which call for fresh examination, so as to conform to the revision of the Imperial Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools. But as it was thought inadvisable from the educational point of view to alter the school books and charts within one or two years after adoption, it was determined that those previously adopted should be retained without change, and even in case a partial revision had been introduced the validity of a previous adoption should continue unaltered. The price of books has also risen with that of general commodities, and many are printed on bad paper or are indistinctly printed. Some inconvenience was still felt at the beginning of the school year, from the want of a sufficient supply of school books, not only in remote districts, but almost everywhere. The reason seems to be that just before the revision of the Imperial Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools, almost all book sellers had made strenuous efforts to encourage the compilation of school books to suit the new requirements, but hesitated to publish those previously adopted.

There are not many good books either for the use of normal schools or of middle schools. But as improvements are being effected from year to year, no great difficulty is experienced in instruction in those localities where newly approved books or charts are adopted,

EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES.

Educational societies have for their object the diffusion and development of education. Such societies exist in almost every locality. They are variously formed. Sometimes a society is established in each particular *Fu*, *Ken*, *Gun*, city, town or village, with an organization adapted to its wants. Sometime a main society is established, with branches in each *Gun* or city. Sometimes individual societies representing *Gun* or cities are united to form a local educational society. Most are constituted according to the form last mentioned, for the purpose of maintaining connection

between *Gun* and cities, and of bringing them under single control. Some of the societies consist of teachers as well as other educational officials and those interested in education, while others are composed of the latter class of members exclusively. Local educational societies have not only increased in number, but in scope, as the membership steadily increases from year to year. Those receiving assistance from public funds have also increased in number. These societies generally occupy themselves in discussions or lectures or in giving their opinions on questions submitted to them, their proceedings being published in journals. They are also engaged in the compilation of school books or the establishment of teachers' institutes. Educational exhibitions, or lectures illustrated by magic lanterns, etc., are also given. Rewards and distinctions are sometimes conferred on those who have specially distinguished themselves in the cause of education. Some of these societies are recognized as juridical persons according to the civil law; while others are now in course of being constituted as foundations by the provision of a stock fund.

Among the principal work undertaken by these societies union during the present year may be mentioned the national educational meeting organized by the Teikoku-Kyoikukwai and a municipal educational union meeting convened by the Tokyōfu Kyoikukwai. Besides the above meetings, the institute of elementary school teachers established and maintained, since the previous year, under the care of the last mentioned society, made further progress in the work of training. The educational society of the *Ken* of Kanagawa organized an educational exhibition which was held at the same place and time as the competitive exhibition of local productions. Various works of children and teachers in elementary schools were then exhibited, together with the practical work executed by pupils in the Tōkyō Technical School. All of these collections were opened to public inspection, with the view of promoting general education as well as technical instruction. In the educational society in the Hokkaido, the work of compilation of text-books commenced in the previous year was continued and a text-book in geography was already approved by the Department of Education; copy-books for the ordinary elementary school course are now under approval, while permission was obtained for the publication of a work on sewing. In the *Ken* of Miyagi, a third union meeting was opened under the auspices of the educational society of the same *Ken*, including those of six *Ken* and the Hokkaido, and its decisions submitted for consideration. In the educational society in the *Fu* of Kyōto, a preparatory institute for the normal school organized during the previous year was being maintained with many pupils.

The educational society in the *Ken* of Fukui determined that two students having fitting qualifications should be selected and sent as aided students to the Dōbun-shoin (China) for study from the following year. The educational society in the *Ken* of Toyama held a great educational union meeting representing the western districts, and an educational exhibition in connection with it; while one in the *Ken* of Kumamoto convened an educational union meeting which included Kiūshū and Okinawa, and an educational exhibition. In the *Ken* of Okinawa, a higher school for females was instituted under the care of the educational society, paving the way for higher education for females. Libraries were also established by some educational societies, such as the Kotsuke Kyōikukwai and Yamanashi Kyoikukwai. Other establishments such as institutes for the training of elementary school teachers are found in almost every *Fu* or *Ken*, and furnish a large number of graduates.

PENSIONS TO PUBLIC SCHOOL OFFICIALS.

In accordance with the Law relating to the Pensions to Retired Teachers and to the Families of Deceased Teachers in City, Town, and Village Elementary Schools, yen 21,789.222 were granted as "pensions," during the present financial year, to 432 persons, yen 3,232.451 as "pensions to the families of deceased teachers" to 222 persons, yen 9,247 as "bonuses" to 292 persons, and yen 56,340.693 as "gratuities" to 890 persons, the total amount of money granted being yen 90,609.695 and the total number of recipients 1,836. The amount of income relating to pensions was yen 120, 208.67. Compared with the previous financial year, this shows an increase of yen 23,337.431 in the expenditure, of yen 19,859.478 in the income, and of 371 in the number of recipients. The amount of money paid in by cities, towns, villages and *Gun* towards the pension fund was yen 89,022.746. The total amount of the pension fund at the end of the present financial year was yen 180,826.291 in money, besides government bonds of the nominal value of yen 823,000. This shows an increase of yen 9,708.629 for the amount paid in, while the amount of the pension fund decreased by yen 4,351.157 in money and increased by yen 136,660 in the nominal value of government bonds, as compared with the previous financial year. Further details are as follows:

*Statistical Table showing, for 1900-1901, the Income and Expenditure relating to
the Pension Fund and Pensions for Teachers in Public Elementary Schools
and Supplementary Schools for Technical Instruction.*

Pension Fund;		Income.	
Yen			
Paid by cities, towns and villages .....89,019.746			
" " <i>Guns</i> 3,000			
Balance from the preceding year .....15,106.909			
Actual amount at the end of the preceding year * 823,000.000			
Total.....180,826.291			
.....*			
Total.....823,000.000			
Interest from the pension fund.....43,960.516			
Grant out of the National Treasury .....40,012.822			
Appropriation out of local rates. ....12,981.967			
Other income 122.471			
Balance from the preceding year .....23,180.894			
Total .....120,208.670			

Expenditure.		Amount of Money.	No. of Recipients.
Yen			
Pensions to retired teachers		21,799.222	432
Pensions to the families of deceased teachers		3,232.451	222
Bonuses to the families of deceased teachers		9,247.329	292
Gratuities to retired teachers		56,340.693	890
Total		90,609.695	1,836

* Value of government bonds.

According to the provisions of the Law relating to the Salaries of Directors of *Fu* or *Ken* Normal Schools, and Pensions to Retired Officials and to the Families of Deceased Officials in Public Schools, yen 2,003 were granted out of the National Treasury during the present financial year, as "pensions" to 16 persons, 7 in *Fu* and *Ken* normal schools, 6 in public middle schools, one in a public special school, and 2 in public technical schools; yen 122 as "pensions to the families of deceased officials" to 3 persons, 2 in *Fu* and *Ken* normal schools and one in a public middle school; and yen 412.20 as "bonuses" to 19 persons, 2 in *Fu* and *Ken* normal schools, 7 in public middle schools, 2 in higher schools for females, one in a public special school and 7 in public technical schools. Compared with the previous year, the number of recipients of "pensions to the families of deceased officials" decreased by one, while those of bonuses increased by 7. 257 gratuities were awarded to retired officials out of public funds, 79 in *Fu* and *Ken* normal schools, 85 in public middle schools, 12 in in public higher schools for females, 9 in public special schools, and 71 in public technical schools, besides one in a public school, the total amount of money thus awarded being yen 20,498.096. Compared with the previous financial year, this shows a decrease of yen 1,296.723 in the amount of money paid out, and an increase of 51 in the number of recipients. The amount of money paid into the National Treasury during the present financial year, as pension fund by the officials in public schools and also by *Fu*, *Ken*, *Gun*, cities, towns, and villages was yen 43,139.626, showing an increase over the previous financial year of yen 9,322.321.

EDUCATIONAL FUND.

The educational fund was created in pursuance of the Law relating to the Special System of Finance for Educational Stock Fund (No. 80), and the Imperial Ordinance relating to Educational Stock Fund (No. 435), to take effect on and after the 1st of April in the present year.

The total amount of educational fund at the end of the present financial year was yen 497,371.509, of which yen 116,040 were granted as loans to cities, towns, or villages, or town or village unions, or town or village school unions; while the amount of deposits was yen 381,331.509. However, the amount of loans was still so small, on account of the fund having been but recently created that the local governors have not yet had time to examine and confirm the validity of applications for loans presented by cities, towns or villages.

STOCK FUND FOR ADDITIONAL SALARIES FOR LONG SERVICE TO TEACHERS IN CITY, TOWN, OR VILLAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The stock fund for additional salaries for long services to teachers in city, town, or village elementary schools was created in pursuance of the Law relating to Aid out of the National Treasury towards the Expenses of the City, Town or Village Elementary School Education and the Imperial Ordinance relating to Additional Salaries to Teachers in City, Town or Village Elementary Schools, the same to take effect on and after 1st of April of the present year.

The income for the present financial year included yen 1,000,000 as aid out of the National Treasury, yen 8,113,242 as supply out of *Fu* or *Ken* expenses and yen 19,863,076, as proceeds from stock fund, the total being yen 1,027,976,318. The amount of expenditure was yen 641,680,872, including the additional salaries for long service, special additional salaries, and additional salaries under Art. VI. of the Law relating to Aid out of the National Treasury, and Art. XI. of the Imperial Ordinance relating to Additional Salaries. The amount of money transferred to the accounts for the following financial year included the government bonds valued at yen 8,696,761 (purchase price), besides the amount of deposits of yen 377,396,685.

The number of persons who were receiving additional salaries at the end of the present year according to the Imperial Ordinance relating to Additional Salaries for Long Service to Teachers in City, Town, and Village Elementary Schools was 20,189, of whom 18,390 were regular and 1,799 assistant teachers, receiving additional salaries of yen 441,360 and yen 32,383 respectively, the total number of recipients being 20,189 and the total amount of additional salaries being yen 473,742. The number of those receiving special additional salaries included 3,146 regular teachers, the amount of salaries being yen 62,019; and of those receiving additional salaries according to Art. VI. of the Law relating to Aid out of the National Treasury towards the Expense of the City, Town and Village Elementary School Education, included 3,713 regular teachers and 1,002 assistant teachers receiving additional salaries of yen 126,560 and yen 14,790 respectively, the aggregate number of recipients being 30,052 and the aggregate amount of additional salaries yen 677,411. There were 3,013 persons in receipt of special additional salaries besides those for long service under Art. VI. of the Law above mentioned, the total amount of

the said additional salaries being yen 59,818 ; and also 4,890 persons who come under Art. XI. of the Imperial Ordinance relating to Additional Salaries, the amount of difference to which they are entitled being yen 37,694 in the aggregate.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXPENDITURE AND PROPERTY.

The general state of public school expenditure of *Fu, Ken, Gun*, cities, towns, and villages for the present financial year is as follows :

The total amount of public school expenditure of *Fu, Ken, Gun*, cities, towns, and villages was yen 35,400,172, and of income including tuition-fees and other income for educational purpose was yen 8,617,588. The above income shows, if compared with the amount of public school expenditure, a deficiency of yen 26,782,584, which was defrayed out of *Fu* and *Ken* taxes, local rates, *Gun* rates, and city, town and village taxes and other incomes. Compared with the previous year, the total amount of expenditure increased by 7,495,009, of income by yen 3,970,681, and the deficiency of income by yen 6,170,095. The increase in the amount of expenditure was yen 5,044,689 for the item of elementary schools, yen 403,647 for normal schools, yen 959,708 for middle schools, yen 519,747 for higher schools for females, yen 25,387 for special schools, yen 479,129 for technical schools; and yen 62,702 for blind and dumb schools, miscellaneous schools, kindergartens, libraries, and other educational purposes. The increase above mentioned is chiefly due to expenses incurred for the additions to school houses, the increased amount of salaries of teachers, and to the expenses for school books, apparatus, specimens and other school fittings which necessarily follow the gradual diffusion of education. Now if the amount of expenditure be distributed over the number of pupils or children, it will be seen that the amount per capitulum is yen 5.42 for elementary schools, yen 255.16 for normal schools (except those attending the training courses for elementary school teachers), yen 61.01 for middle schools, yen 83.82 for higher schools for females, yen 111.95 for special schools, yen 68.82 for technical schools, and yen 7.47 for blind and dumb schools and miscellaneous schools. If the amount of deficiency in income or the amount to be borne by *Fu, Ken, Gun*, cities, towns and villages for covering the said deficiency be distributed over the population the average per capitulum will be yen .61.

The amount of public school expenditure of *Fu* and *Ken* was yen 8,959,321. The amount of income was yen 1,339,009, including tuition-

fees and other income for educational purposes. The above income shows, if compared with the public school expenditure, a deficiency of yen 7,620,312, which was defrayed out of *I'u* and *Ken* taxes, local rates, etc. Compared with the previous year, the amount of public school expenditure increased by yen 2,232,400, of income by yen 361,753 and of deficiency by yen 1,870,647,

The amount of public school expenditure of *Gun* was yen 554,092. The amount of income was yen 112,570, including tuition-fees and other income for educational purposes. The above income shows, if compared with the public school expenditure, a deficiency of yen 441,522, which was defrayed out of *Gun* rates and other incomes. Compared with the previous year, the amount of public school expenditure increased by yen 33,324, of income by yen 9,528 and of deficiency by yen 23,796.

The amount of public school expenditure of cities was yen 4,245,639. The amount of income was yen 1,641,786 including tuition-fees and other income for educational purposes. The above income shows, if compared with the public school expenditure, a deficiency of yen 2,603,853, which was defrayed out of city taxes and other incomes. Compared with the previous year, the amount of public school expenditure increased by yen 1,114,699, of income by yen 363,168 and of deficiency by yen 721,531.

The amount of public school expenditure of towns and villages was yen 21,839,712. The amount of income was yen 5,722,815, including tuition-fees and other income for educational purposes. The above income shows, if compared with the public school expenditure, a deficiency of yen 16,116,897, which was defrayed out of town and village taxes and other incomes. Compared with the previous year, the amount of public school expenditure increased by yen 4,194,811, of income by yen 670,690, and of deficiency by yen 3,524,121.

The general state of public school property belonging to *Fu*, *Ken*, *Gun* cities, towns, and villages at the end of the present financial year was as follows :

The total value of public school property belonging to *Fu*, *Ken*, *Gun*, cities, towns, and villages was yen 63,579,740. The amount of school stock property includes yen 5,495,561 in money, and other property valued at yen 9,221,682. It will be seen that the total value of public school property increased by yen 13,457,819, while the amount of school stock property decreased by yen 146,997 in money and increased by yen 2,183,492 in value of other property, as compared with the previous financial year. The decrease in the amount of stock property is chiefly due to some schools belonging to the class of *Gun* establishments having been remodelled as *Ken* schools, and also to a portion of the same having been appropriated to expenses incurred for school equipments.

The value of public school property of *Fu* and *Ken* was yen 15,299,792. The amount of school stock property includes yen 311,812 in money and other property valued at yen 25,923. Compared with the value at the end of the previous financial year, the total value of the public school property increased by yen 4,667,105, while the amount of school stock property decreased by yen 682 in money and increased by yen 9,901 in value of other property.

The value of public school property of *Gun* was yen 315,702. The amount of school stock property includes yen 12,783 in money and other property valued at yen 2,985. Compared with the value at the end of the previous financial year, the total value of the public school property increased by yen 14,586, while the amount of school stock property decreased by yen 119,725 in money and by yen 14,466 in value of other property. The decrease in the amount of school stock property is chiefly due to the middle schools and technical schools belonging to the class of *Gun* establishments having been remodelled as *Ken* establishments.

The value of public school property of cities was yen 11,850,508. The amount of school stock property includes yen 354,069 in money and other property valued at yen 1,424,337. Compared with the value at the end of the previous financial year, the total value of the public school property increased by yen 1,758,710, while that of school stock property shows an increase of yen 9,919 in money and of yen 8,499 in value of other property.

The value of public school property of towns and villages was yen 36,106,738. The amount of school stock property includes yen 4,816,897 in money and other property valued at yen 7,768,437. Compared with the

Statistical Table showing, for 1900-1901, the Amount of Public

		Elementary Schools.	Normal Schools.	Middle Schools.
		Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Salaries for School directors .....		...	...	156,291
" Teachers, assistant teachers	8,776,139	467,346	869,201	
" Other teachers	3,560,519	55,067	420,937	
" dormitory Superintendents .....	...	...	25,043	
" Clerks .....	...	32,637	78,972	
" Kindergarten Conductors	10,781	979	...	
Travelling expenses		319,315	35,332	74,956
Salaries for <i>Yatoi</i> , ushers, Serrants, etc.		1,001,394	72,229	122,226
Pupils' expenses		59,549	841,348	2,996
Rent for grounds and houses		230,294	7,598	13,673
Expenses for books and apparatus		770,015	78,274	183,969
" furniture	816,448	135,786	140,237	
" articles of consumption	1,359,375	60,730	91,511	
" buildings	5,921,215	1,160,843	1,543,311	
" repairs	584,477	56,682	77,089	
Other expenses		1,195,116	72,909	107,389
Total		25,103,945	3,077,760	3,907,801
Income.	Tuition-fees	4,354,902	33,036	727,776
	Kindergarten fees	14,735	904	...
	Visitors' fees .....	...	...	...
	Voluntary contributions	1,314,650	7,000	144,309
	Amount derived from school stock property	483,536	210	15,394
	Miscellaneous	521,050	15,530	11,585
	Aids out of the National Treasury .....	...	...	...
Total		6,989,193	56,680	899,064

School Expenditure of Fu, Ken, Gun, Cities, Towns and Villages.

Higher Female Schools.	Special Schools.	Technical Schools.	Blind and Dumb Schools.	Miscellaneous Schools.	Kindergartens.	Libraries.	Others.	Total.
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
23,896	5,926	84,944	540	1,980	...	1,137	...	274,714
96,071	47,859	354,190	1,914	7,012	...	...	...	10,619,732
26,688	5,454	64,662	212	4,921	...	...	...	4,438,460
213	...	1,768	...	33	...	...	...	27,057
9,361	5,769	25,482	...	623	...	1,319	...	154,163
652	...	...	...	...	34,909	...	...	47,321
7,906	1,439	36,702	64	580	192	142	5,448	481,076
13,692	13,010	73,331	431	1,269	9,595	1,188	49,121	1,357,486
5,332	...	25,973	...	1,919	67	...	27,894	965,378
5,112	180	16,714	...	627	1,646	261	488	276,593
22,265	11,265	98,694	143	1,654	2,265	10,455	1,005	1,180,008
36,782	4,193	56,510	152	1,205	2,222	920	501	1,194,956
12,201	7,957	79,268	352	1,103	7,123	828	4,649	1,525,101
525,625	15,813	595,974	...	7,480	37,884	111	744	9,809,000
14,850	4,679	25,922	290	1,107	2,457	692	...	1,068,245
16,308	38,442	107,649	559	1,263	5,268	699	435,280	1,980,882
816,954	161,986	1,647,783	4,657	32,776	103,628	17,752	525,130	35,400,172
70,036	32,025	87,858	391	6,691	...	...	...	5,312,715
833	...	...	...	...	26,339	...	...	42,861
...	...	...	...	...	...	314	...	314
37,857	300	30,760	906	666	2,228	190	2,376	1,541,242
1	...	3,896	2,581	1,177	35	...	...	507,130
1,267	90,658	38,557	17	224	68	162	24,021	987,730
...	...	210,217	...	...	...	...	...	15,379
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210,217
109,994	122,983	371,288	3,895	8,758	23,670	666	26,397	8,617,588

value at the end of the previous financial year, the total value of the public school property increased by yen 7,017,418, while that of school stock property shows a decrease of yen 36,509 in money and an increase of yen 2,179,558 in value of other property.

Statistical Table showing, for 1900-1901, the Value of Public School Property of Fu, Ken, Gun, Cities, Towns and Villages.

	1900-1901	1899-1900	1898-1899	1897-1898	1896-1897
Area of school grounds	Taobo 10,401,936	Taobo 8,481,731	Taobo 7,624,302	Taobo 6,969,892	Taobo 6,402,421
" " revenue lands belonging to schools.....	20,893,539	11,008,406	11,742,848	10,554,458	13,813,612
Total	31,295,475	19,490,137	19,367,150	17,524,350	20,216,033
{Class rooms.....	1,678,578	1,549,200	1,476,749	1,426,412	1,321,453
{Other rooms	1,150,598	980,249	875,865	794,721	727,703
Total	2,829,176	2,529,449	2,352,614	2,221,133	2,049,156
Value of school grounds.....	Yen 12,687,109	Yen 9,816,993	Yen 8,256,826	Yen 6,667,936	Yen 5,716,237
" " revenue lands belonging to schools	1,590,094	1,903,475	1,603,114	1,451,954	1,116,722
" " buildings	38,567,190	29,508,379	23,948,948	20,482,148	16,844,807
" " books	2,657,069	2,389,410	2,137,574	1,958,271	1,779,070
" " apparatus and specimens	3,587,446	2,975,714	2,557,675	2,205,214	1,912,328
" " furniture	4,490,832	3,527,950	2,884,002	2,416,584	2,020,270
Total	63,579,740	50,121,921	41,388,139	35,182,107	29,389,434
Amount of money	5,495,561	5,642,558	5,328,001	5,108,364	4,711,756
Grounds {Area	Taobo 40,322,263	Taobo 44,035,824	Taobo 43,682,161	Taobo 38,539,203	Taobo 43,188,504
{Value.....	Yen 3,631,894	Yen 2,761,090	Yen 2,554,171	Yen 2,122,210	Yen 1,858,757
Buildings {Area	Taobo 495,224	Taobo 442,890	Taobo 400,273	Taobo 376,045	Taobo 336,003
{Value.....	Yen 5,040,106	Yen 3,880,562	Yen 3,386,449	Yen 2,973,249	Yen 2,394,611
Value of Other property	549,682	396,538	361,216	382,534	248,884
Total value	9,221,682	7,038,190	6,301,836	5,477,993	4,502,252

PART
STATIS
TABLE I.—SCHOOL

Hokkaido.		School		
Fu and Ken.		Under Obligation to attend School.*		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	131,698	121,557	253,255
	Kanagawa	72,457	66,670	139,127
	Niigata	135,851	123,371	259,222
	Saitama	90,291	81,191	171,482
	Chiba	93,514	83,904	177,418
	Ibaraki	89,809	80,303	170,112
	Gumma	63,480	61,006	124,486
	Tochigi	70,117	61,885	132,002
	Shizuoka	99,479	92,553	192,032
	Yamanashi	42,773	38,988	81,761
2nd Circuit.	Nagano	93,024	87,764	180,788
	Total	982,493	899,192	1,881,685
	Hokkaido	78,296	61,246	139,542
	Miyagi	73,319	67,226	140,545
	Fukushima	93,602	84,766	178,368
	Iwate	59,172	50,547	109,719
	Aomori	56,469	50,996	107,465
	Yamagata	69,563	62,402	131,965
	Akita	64,713	55,050	119,763
	Total	495,134	432,233	927,367
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	64,759	60,955	125,714
	Osaka	97,905	87,453	185,358
	Hyogo	123,445	114,427	237,872
	Nara	40,805	38,229	79,034
	Miye	74,666	68,597	143,263
	Aichi	128,145	117,579	245,724
	Shiga	51,789	48,878	100,667
	Gifu	74,990	69,861	144,851
	Fukui	49,432	43,443	92,875
	Ishikawa	55,917	52,488	108,405
4th Circuit.	Toyama	64,107	59,366	123,473
	Wakayama	48,659	44,209	92,868
	Total	874,619	805,785	1,680,404
	Tottori	29,912	27,309	57,221
	Shimane	47,865	44,658	92,523
	Okayama	75,477	65,916	141,393
	Hiroshima	121,823	106,086	227,912
	Yamaguchi	72,893	66,131	139,024
	Tokushima	49,891	43,339	93,230
	Kagawa	50,398	46,793	97,191
5th Circuit.	Ehime	70,242	64,936	135,178
	Kochi	46,472	43,555	90,027
	Total	564,976	508,723	1,073,699
	Nagasaki	63,489	57,525	121,014
	Fukuoka	105,883	97,695	203,578
	Oita	55,180	52,264	107,444
	Saga	43,270	42,291	90,561
	Kumamoto	83,655	77,326	160,981
	Miyazaki	33,477	31,817	65,294
	Kagoshima	78,844	71,783	150,627
Grand Total.	Okinawa	34,764	33,855	68,619
	Total	503,562	464,556	968,118
Grand Total		3,420,784	3,110,489	6,531,273

* See foot-note Page 41.

III.

TICS.

POPULATION (1900-1901).

Population.					
Not yet under Obligation to attend School			Total Number of Children of School Age.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
18,229	17,534	35,763	149,927	189,091	289,018
8,751	8,423	17,174	81,208	75,093	156,301
17,229	16,602	33,831	153,080	139,973	293,053
11,364	11,205	22,569	107,655	92,396	194,051
12,411	11,533	23,944	105,925	95,437	201,362
10,230	9,858	20,088	100,039	90,161	190,200
9,011	9,033	18,044	72,491	70,039	142,530
9,107	8,817	17,924	79,224	70,702	149,926
14,112	13,556	27,668	113,591	106,109	219,700
5,456	5,433	10,889	48,229	44,421	92,650
13,011	12,628	25,639	106,035	100,392	206,427
123,911	124,622	253,533	1,111,404	1,023,814	2,135,218
11,476	10,609	22,085	89,772	71,855	161,627
9,378	9,192	18,570	82,097	76,418	159,115
11,717	11,397	23,114	105,319	96,163	201,482
6,880	6,522	13,402	66,052	57,069	123,121
6,782	6,649	13,431	63,251	57,645	120,896
8,009	8,013	16,022	77,572	70,415	147,987
8,360	7,609	15,969	73,073	62,659	135,732
62,602	59,991	122,593	557,736	492,224	1,049,960
8,691	8,486	17,177	73,450	69,441	142,891
12,793	11,981	24,774	110,698	99,434	210,132
18,810	17,869	36,679	142,255	132,296	274,551
5,338	5,041	10,379	46,143	43,270	89,413
10,036	9,511	19,547	84,702	78,408	163,110
16,824	16,202	33,026	144,969	133,781	278,750
7,721	7,362	15,083	59,510	56,240	115,750
8,891	8,952	17,843	83,881	78,813	162,694
5,524	5,360	10,884	54,956	48,803	103,759
7,441	6,951	14,392	63,358	59,459	122,797
7,778	7,195	14,973	71,885	66,561	138,446
6,574	6,010	12,584	55,233	50,219	105,452
116,421	110,920	227,341	991,040	916,705	1,907,745
3,061	3,567	7,228	33,573	30,876	64,449
6,194	5,939	12,133	54,059	50,597	104,656
9,872	8,845	18,717	85,349	74,761	160,110
13,284	12,268	25,552	135,110	118,354	253,464
9,123	9,200	18,323	82,016	75,331	157,347
6,314	5,887	12,201	56,205	49,226	105,431
7,010	6,693	13,703	57,408	53,486	110,894
9,228	8,841	18,069	79,470	73,777	153,247
6,394	5,969	12,363	52,866	49,524	102,390
71,080	67,209	138,289	636,056	575,932	1,211,988
8,402	8,052	16,454	71,891	65,577	137,468
15,259	14,788	30,047	121,142	112,483	233,625
7,275	7,164	14,439	62,455	59,428	121,883
6,058	6,012	12,070	54,328	48,303	102,631
10,760	10,634	21,394	94,415	87,960	182,375
4,714	4,518	9,232	38,191	36,335	74,526
11,816	11,245	23,061	90,660	83,028	173,688
4,397	4,056	8,453	39,161	37,911	77,072
68,681	66,469	135,150	572,243	531,025	1,103,268
447,695	429,211	876,906	3,868,479	3,539,700	7,408,179

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING

Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.		Attending Ordinary Elementary Schools		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1st Circuit.	Tokyo.....	65,721	56,602	122,323
	Kanagawa.....	31,053	28,327	59,380
	Niigata.....	65,330	51,928	117,258
	Saitama.....	47,595	33,723	81,318
	Chiba.....	42,507	31,102	73,609
	Ibaraki.....	41,735	36,802	78,537
	Gumma.....	31,742	29,794	61,536
	Tochigi.....	31,485	25,753	57,238
	Shizuoka.....	43,064	34,508	77,572
	Yamanashi.....	17,821	12,384	30,205
	Nagano.....	41,446	41,675	83,121
Total.....		459,499	382,598	842,097
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido.....	42,720	25,810	68,530
	Miyagi.....	39,868	41,793	81,661
	Fukushima.....	46,937	31,231	78,168
	Iwate.....	34,105	24,071	58,176
	Aomori.....	33,492	19,873	53,365
	Yamagata.....	38,911	28,945	67,856
	Akita.....	38,875	26,625	65,500
	Total.....	274,908	198,848	473,756
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto.....	33,054	32,432	65,486
	Osaka.....	46,507	39,876	86,383
	Hyogo.....	62,014	54,134	116,148
	Nara.....	19,698	18,770	38,468
	Miye.....	34,835	32,300	67,135
	Aichi.....	51,730	41,482	93,212
	Shiga.....	27,263	26,125	53,388
	Gifu.....	32,893	29,472	62,365
	Fukui.....	24,959	20,051	45,010
	Ishikawa.....	28,673	27,620	56,293
	Toyama.....	29,559	27,330	56,889
	Wakayama.....	22,374	18,880	41,254
Total.....		413,559	368,472	782,031
4th Circuit.	Tottori.....	16,493	15,965	32,458
	Shimane.....	24,780	25,769	50,549
	Okayama.....	36,168	30,207	66,375
	Hiroshima.....	72,375	62,117	134,492
	Yamaguchi.....	31,017	28,048	59,065
	Tokushima.....	24,557	17,558	42,115
	Kagawa.....	23,600	20,444	44,044
	Ehime.....	34,552	27,582	62,134
	Kochi.....	25,516	23,318	48,834
Total.....		289,060	251,008	540,068
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki.....	35,680	31,151	66,831
	Fukuoka.....	51,435	50,499	101,934
	Oita.....	30,519	25,943	56,462
	Saga.....	23,239	19,557	42,796
	Kumamoto.....	49,423	54,392	103,815
	Miyazaki.....	20,596	22,079	42,675
	Kagoshima.....	48,824	48,732	97,556
	Okinawa.....	18,397	10,219	28,616
Total.....		278,543	262,563	541,106
Grand Total.....		1,715,569	1,462,980	3,178,549

THE PRESCRIBED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION (1900-1901).

Having Completed Ordinary Elementary Course.			Total Number of Children of School Age receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
39,858	30,302	70,160	105,579	86,904	192,483
29,020	20,365	49,385	60,073	43,692	103,765
55,723	20,155	75,878	121,053	72,083	193,136
33,299	16,083	49,382	80,894	49,806	130,700
32,240	17,517	49,757	74,747	48,619	123,366
41,774	24,250	66,024	83,509	61,052	144,561
25,812	16,077	42,889	58,554	45,871	104,425
29,692	16,397	46,089	61,177	42,150	103,327
42,461	25,197	67,658	85,525	59,705	145,230
20,890	8,563	29,453	38,711	20,947	59,658
47,539	28,016	75,555	88,985	69,691	158,676
399,308	222,922	622,230	858,807	605,520	1,464,327
19,208	10,466	29,674	61,923	36,276	98,204
31,125	16,262	47,387	70,993	58,055	129,048
35,538	13,903	49,441	82,475	45,134	127,609
20,180	8,249	28,429	54,285	32,320	86,605
16,609	5,694	22,303	50,101	25,567	75,668
25,667	10,607	36,274	64,578	39,552	104,130
20,645	5,819	26,464	59,520	32,444	91,964
168,972	71,000	239,972	443,880	269,348	713,228
28,350	21,259	49,609	61,404	53,691	115,095
40,969	29,207	70,176	87,476	69,083	156,559
48,278	30,565	78,843	110,292	84,699	194,991
19,632	15,572	35,204	39,330	34,342	73,672
34,464	21,794	56,258	69,299	54,094	123,393
65,623	39,056	104,679	117,353	80,538	197,891
21,944	14,473	36,417	49,207	40,598	89,805
35,719	22,492	58,211	68,612	51,964	120,576
20,190	8,911	29,101	45,149	28,962	74,111
22,336	10,895	33,231	51,009	38,515	89,524
27,233	15,478	42,711	56,842	42,808	99,650
21,760	12,195	33,955	44,134	31,075	75,209
386,548	241,897	628,445	800,107	610,369	1,410,476
11,752	6,430	18,182	28,247	22,395	50,649
21,424	13,362	34,786	46,204	39,131	85,335
33,009	21,009	54,018	69,177	51,216	120,393
40,321	21,953	62,274	112,696	84,070	196,766
37,771	24,601	62,372	68,788	52,649	121,437
20,069	8,227	28,296	44,626	25,785	70,411
22,711	14,547	37,258	46,311	34,991	81,302
23,390	16,607	40,007	62,942	44,189	107,131
17,795	11,156	28,951	43,311	34,474	77,785
233,242	137,892	371,134	522,302	388,900	911,202
21,034	9,047	30,081	56,714	40,196	96,912
49,703	31,843	81,546	101,138	82,342	183,480
20,015	8,630	28,645	50,534	34,573	85,107
22,495	12,574	35,069	45,764	32,131	77,895
32,161	16,733	48,899	81,584	71,130	152,714
10,476	4,175	14,651	31,472	26,254	57,726
25,630	9,886	35,516	74,504	58,618	133,122
5,360	1,570	6,930	23,757	11,780	35,537
186,924	94,463	281,387	465,467	357,026	822,493
1,374,994	768,114	2,143,108	3,090,563	2,231,163	5,321,726

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE NOT

Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.		Temporary Exemption from School Attendance.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	16,790	23,558	40,348
	Kanagawa	9,839	11,923	21,762
	Niigata	13,794	49,843	63,637
	Saitama	8,871	29,991	38,862
	Chiba	15,948	28,723	44,671
	Ibaraki	5,278	17,269	22,547
	Gumbá	4,577	14,306	18,883
	Tochigi	4,480	10,652	15,332
	Shizuoka	13,169	30,377	43,546
	Yamanashi	2,303	10,999	13,302
	Nagano	1,857	8,625	10,482
	Total	96,906	236,466	333,372
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	13,762	22,899	36,661
	Miyagi	1,265	5,944	7,209
	Fukushima	10,507	36,857	47,364
	Iwate	4,096	15,915	20,011
	Aomori	5,271	21,669	26,940
	Yamagata	3,183	15,203	18,386
	Akita	4,897	22,117	27,014
	Total	42,981	140,571	183,552
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	2,834	6,106	8,940
	Osaka	10,183	18,113	28,296
	Hyogo	10,788	24,545	35,333
	Nara	1,297	3,669	4,966
	Miye	4,977	14,177	19,154
	Aichi	8,507	32,039	40,546
	Shiga	1,742	5,367	7,109
	Gifu	5,100	14,890	19,990
	Fukui	3,663	12,314	15,977
	Ishikawa	4,741	13,752	18,493
	Toyama	6,872	15,831	22,703
	Wakayama	3,486	10,565	14,051
	Total	64,190	171,368	235,558
4th Circuit.	Tottori	1,179	3,760	4,939
	Shimane	1,325	5,017	6,342
	Okayama	5,994	14,115	20,109
	Hiroshima	8,140	20,076	28,216
	Yamaguchi	3,312	11,179	14,491
	Tokushima	5,173	17,428	22,601
	Kagawa	2,331	9,084	11,915
	Ehime	6,352	19,059	25,408
	Kochi	2,973	8,830	11,803
	Total	37,284	103,545	145,329
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	5,300	12,694	17,994
	Fukuoka	4,152	14,363	18,515
	Oita	4,323	17,036	21,364
	Saga	1,405	6,821	8,226
	Kumamoto	1,352	4,878	6,230
	Miyazaki	1,850	5,272	7,122
	Kagoshima	3,271	10,691	13,962
	Okinawa	9,626	20,291	29,917
	Total	31,284	92,046	123,330
Grand Total		272,645	748,996	1,021,641

RECEIVING THE PRESCRIBED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION (1900-1901).

Permanent Exemption from School Attendance.			Total No. of Children of School Age, not receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
9,329	11,095	20,424	26,119	34,653	60,772
2,545	6,055	8,600	12,384	17,978	30,362
1,004	1,445	2,449	14,798	51,288	66,086
526	1,394	1,920	9,397	31,385	40,782
2,819	6,562	9,381	18,767	35,285	54,052
1,022	1,982	3,004	6,300	19,251	25,551
349	829	1,178	4,926	15,135	20,061
4,460	8,883	13,343	8,940	19,735	28,675
785	2,471	3,256	13,954	32,848	46,802
1,759	7,042	8,801	4,062	18,041	22,103
2,182	9,448	11,630	4,039	18,073	22,112
26,780	57,206	83,986	123,686	293,672	417,358
2,606	2,104	4,710	16,368	24,970	41,338
1,061	3,227	4,288	2,326	9,171	11,497
620	2,775	3,395	11,127	39,632	50,759
791	2,312	3,103	4,887	18,227	23,114
1,097	3,760	4,857	6,368	25,429	31,797
1,802	7,647	9,449	4,985	22,850	27,835
296	489	785	5,193	22,603	27,799
8,273	22,314	30,587	51,254	162,885	214,139
521	1,158	1,679	3,355	7,264	10,619
246	257	503	10,429	18,370	28,799
2,365	5,183	7,548	13,153	29,728	42,881
178	218	396	1,475	3,887	5,362
390	626	1,016	5,367	14,803	20,170
2,285	5,002	7,287	10,792	37,041	47,833
840	2,913	3,753	2,582	8,280	10,862
1,278	3,007	4,285	6,378	17,897	24,275
620	2,167	3,787	4,283	14,481	18,764
107	221	388	4,908	13,973	18,881
395	727	1,120	7,265	16,558	23,823
1,039	2,569	3,608	4,525	13,134	17,659
10,322	24,048	34,370	74,512	195,416	269,928
486	1,154	1,640	1,665	4,914	6,579
336	510	846	1,661	5,527	7,188
306	585	891	6,300	14,700	21,000
990	1,940	2,930	9,130	22,016	31,146
793	2,303	3,096	4,105	13,482	17,587
92	126	218	5,265	17,554	22,819
1,256	2,718	3,974	4,087	11,802	15,889
948	1,691	2,639	7,300	20,747	28,047
133	251	434	3,161	9,081	12,242
5,390	11,278	16,668	42,674	119,823	162,497
1,475	4,633	6,108	6,775	17,327	24,102
593	990	1,583	4,745	15,353	20,098
318	655	973	4,646	17,691	22,337
1,101	3,339	4,440	2,506	10,160	12,666
719	1,318	2,037	2,071	6,196	8,267
155	291	446	2,005	5,563	7,568
1,569	2,474	3,543	4,340	13,165	17,505
1,381	1,784	3,165	11,007	22,075	33,082
6,811	15,484	22,295	38,095	107,530	145,625
57,576	130,330	187,906	330,221	879,326	1,209,547

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN RECEIVING INSTRUCTION

	Hokkaido, Fu and Ken	Male Pupils receiving Instruction <i>per cent.</i> of School Population.				
		1900-1901	1899	1898	1897	1896
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	80.17	70.41	70.94	66.98	63.83
	Kanagawa	82.91	87.79	83.20	82.77	80.36
	Niigata	80.11	81.89	77.80	73.37	74.33
	Saitama	89.59	77.93	75.18	74.52	73.52
	Chiba	79.93	83.94	82.54	82.40	61.35
	Ibaraki	92.99	86.53	83.07	81.45	80.53
	Gumba	92.24	87.56	80.38	85.14	83.30
	Tochigi	87.25	86.25	82.10	81.18	79.59
	Shizuoka	85.97	88.80	87.13	86.28	85.74
	Yamanashi	90.50	87.65	86.44	86.04	85.26
2nd Circuit.	Nagano	95.66	91.35	89.49	89.77	88.14
	Total	87.41	83.21	81.14	79.39	78.24
	Hokkaido	79.09	62.65	60.38	59.07	63.10
	Miyagi	96.83	91.71	86.24	85.89	82.50
	Fukushima	88.11	84.58	84.23	83.38	83.44
	Iwate	91.74	85.59	84.54	84.08	22.24
	Aomori	88.72	82.70	78.98	77.52	75.34
	Yamagata	92.83	89.16	87.39	85.62	84.87
	Akita	91.98	87.25	82.81	81.04	81.73
	Total	89.65	82.89	80.62	79.92	79.71
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	94.82	88.04	85.48	83.79	81.06
	Osaka	89.35	83.77	80.87	80.01	78.29
	Hyogo	89.35	81.97	76.99	75.30	73.46
	Nara	66.38	93.71	92.65	89.70	86.55
	Miye	92.84	88.21	87.26	86.19	85.74
	Aichi	91.58	85.92	84.00	81.12	81.22
	Shiga	95.01	92.06	88.52	85.96	84.47
	Gifu	91.49	85.41	82.11	79.54	76.86
	Fukui	91.34	87.25	84.70	84.12	82.94
	Ishikawa	91.22	87.97	86.37	86.26	86.18
4th Circuit.	Toyama	88.67	88.04	85.20	84.82	82.17
	Wakayama	90.70	85.18	79.32	77.05	74.54
	Total	91.48	86.45	83.49	81.84	80.30
	Tottori	94.43	82.06	79.48	79.77	79.07
	Shimane	96.53	94.33	91.11	89.18	87.38
	Okayama	91.65	86.12	84.82	83.80	81.52
	Hiroshima	92.51	85.92	80.62	78.83	77.74
	Yamaguchi	94.38	90.64	88.86	88.14	85.78
	Tokushima	89.45	82.03	78.32	76.92	74.60
	Kagawa	91.89	87.60	85.13	81.14	74.45
5th Circuit.	Ehime	89.61	86.51	84.13	80.90	75.40
	Kochi	93.20	89.37	87.07	83.03	76.49
	Total	92.45	87.15	84.11	82.14	79.09
	Nagasaki	89.33	84.34	81.95	79.42	76.77
	Fukuoka	95.52	90.61	88.22	84.76	82.09
	Oita	91.58	84.24	80.89	82.09	78.98
	Saga	94.81	87.99	85.24	82.20	80.58
	Kumamoto	97.52	90.06	87.64	85.74	82.21
	Miyazaki	94.01	85.68	84.97	82.21	80.09
	Kagoshima	94.50	89.92	82.02	78.15	76.29
General Average	Okinawa	68.33	60.34	56.93	51.03	45.05
	Total	92.43	86.18	82.92	80.35	77.44
General Average		90.35	85.06	81.42	80.67	79.00

PER CENT. OF SCHOOL POPULATION FOR FIVE YEARS.

Female Pupils receiving Instruction <i>per cent.</i> of School Population.					Pupils of Both Sexes receiving Instruction <i>per cent.</i> of School Population.				
1900-1901	1899	1898	1897	1896	1900-1901	1899	1898	1897	1896
71.49	61.72	61.74	58.05	54.97	76.00	66.26	66.60	62.77	59.63
73.03	70.40	68.07	66.04	61.74	78.18	77.90	76.00	74.71	71.41
58.43	39.36	30.35	27.87	26.91	74.51	61.44	55.10	51.69	51.80
61.34	44.50	40.65	38.99	36.75	76.22	61.83	58.56	57.43	55.72
57.95	57.88	55.08	54.01	51.06	69.53	71.97	69.90	69.44	67.48
76.03	56.75	51.07	47.33	43.80	84.98	72.82	68.50	65.63	63.64
75.19	64.47	61.55	58.11	55.78	83.88	76.41	74.39	72.06	70.08
68.11	61.45	53.69	50.79	47.46	78.28	74.86	69.00	67.17	64.78
64.51	62.98	61.56	58.73	57.75	75.63	76.40	75.10	73.27	72.60
53.73	48.00	44.40	43.69	40.73	72.97	68.97	66.51	65.56	64.02
79.41	62.53	57.55	54.99	51.75	87.77	77.43	74.17	72.97	70.81
67.34	56.57	52.38	49.68	46.99	77.82	70.57	67.57	65.34	63.49
59.23	40.16	38.48	35.71	37.51	70.38	52.76	50.87	48.68	51.85
86.36	68.08	50.08	57.42	59.66	91.82	77.93	68.74	73.76	73.80
53.25	46.99	43.68	41.39	38.58	71.54	67.36	65.51	63.92	62.25
63.94	47.24	44.06	40.53	37.38	73.04	68.30	66.20	64.41	62.44
50.14	37.97	32.45	29.75	23.79	70.41	61.63	57.35	55.30	51.22
53.38	50.67	45.18	41.92	39.55	78.91	71.25	67.71	65.37	63.68
58.94	47.51	34.60	31.32	27.90	76.79	69.17	60.78	58.12	56.83
62.32	47.99	41.87	40.52	38.41	76.91	66.85	62.77	62.06	61.17
88.08	72.41	68.23	66.22	62.21	91.55	80.46	77.12	75.25	71.86
78.99	69.71	66.27	64.60	61.70	84.46	77.14	73.97	72.72	70.32
74.02	63.27	57.86	54.04	51.85	81.97	72.93	67.86	65.18	63.09
89.83	85.17	83.28	78.57	73.49	93.22	89.61	88.14	84.34	80.26
78.51	68.72	66.77	63.42	62.17	85.95	78.87	77.52	75.16	74.46
68.50	56.02	51.18	48.42	45.50	80.53	71.55	68.25	65.56	64.11
83.06	75.66	67.85	63.23	60.74	89.21	84.19	78.57	75.01	73.06
74.38	60.31	55.53	52.20	48.58	83.24	73.30	69.43	66.53	63.44
66.07	56.73	54.31	50.54	44.63	79.80	73.09	70.61	68.18	64.77
73.38	62.92	60.64	61.03	56.35	82.58	75.76	73.85	74.05	71.77
72.11	69.50	67.91	62.77	58.69	80.71	79.11	77.05	74.21	71.09
70.29	54.88	48.66	45.76	42.60	80.98	71.30	65.19	62.67	60.08
75.75	65.17	61.07	58.04	54.75	83.94	76.26	72.81	70.48	68.10
82.01	46.20	42.23	40.99	37.83	88.50	65.62	62.34	61.92	59.88
87.62	80.42	71.74	69.88	64.51	92.23	87.67	81.81	79.98	76.56
77.70	69.37	67.39	64.83	61.78	85.15	78.43	76.85	75.06	72.44
79.25	66.48	57.71	55.42	53.12	86.33	76.97	70.10	68.07	66.42
79.61	69.88	65.94	64.33	58.98	87.35	80.85	78.00	76.84	73.06
59.50	43.23	39.63	38.06	35.94	85.52	63.83	60.41	58.93	56.63
74.78	67.43	62.70	56.79	46.75	83.65	77.90	74.51	69.65	61.19
68.05	57.29	53.39	48.43	41.28	79.25	72.38	69.24	65.09	58.70
79.15	70.00	66.00	61.30	48.84	86.40	79.97	76.84	72.55	63.46
76.45	64.49	59.29	56.28	50.97	84.87	76.48	72.46	70.00	65.88
69.88	51.25	46.59	41.54	38.80	80.08	69.04	65.86	61.91	59.08
84.29	72.48	60.69	54.65	49.58	90.13	81.86	75.00	70.38	66.62
66.15	49.57	44.11	42.68	38.04	79.21	67.61	63.22	63.19	59.44
75.98	54.50	50.05	44.46	42.54	86.01	71.97	68.64	64.46	62.89
91.99	60.57	56.14	52.42	45.25	94.86	76.09	75.11	70.67	65.71
82.52	47.50	44.37	41.53	38.92	88.41	67.38	65.64	62.99	60.48
81.66	65.04	39.01	32.53	30.30	88.38	78.25	61.99	56.70	54.74
34.80	27.76	25.51	21.66	16.44	51.79	44.53	41.55	36.79	31.15
75.85	57.46	48.21	43.56	39.36	84.96	72.51	66.57	63.01	59.61
71.73	59.04	53.73	50.86	47.54	81.48	72.75	68.91	66.65	64.22

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF ELE

Gov. Department, Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.	Main and					
	Ordinary Course.			Joint Ordinary and higher		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Attached to Central & Lo- cal Normal Schools.	Public.	Private.
Department of Education.	...	...	...	2	...	...
1st Circuit.						
Tokyo.....	261	172	433	2	168	81
Kanagawa.....	245	12	257	1	115	4
Niigata.....	977	6	983	2	121	1
Saitama.....	421	...	421	1	88	...
Chiba.....	508	...	508	1	165	...
Ibaraki.....	536	3	539	1	148	...
Gumma.....	255	1	256	1	136	...
Tochigi.....	389	4	393	1	118	3
Shizuoka.....	465	1	466	1	134	...
Yamanashi.....	243	...	243	1	105	...
Nagano.....	499	...	499	1	287	...
Total.....	4,799	199	4,998	13	1,585	89
2nd Circuit.						
Hokkaido.....	403	14	417	1	142	12
Miyagi.....	458	2	460	1	97	...
Fukushima.....	605	...	605	1	163	...
Iwate.....	623	1	624	1	52	1
Aomori.....	409	3	412	1	91	1
Yamagata.....	359	1	360	1	199	...
Akita.....	373	2	375	1	96	...
Total.....	3,230	23	3,253	7	840	14
3rd Circuit.						
Kyoto.....	451	2	453	1	15	...
Osaka.....	387	3	390	2	41	3
Hyogo.....	537	2	539	1	98	...
Nara.....	357	...	357	1	29	...
Miye.....	466	...	466	1	72	...
Aichi.....	742	1	743	1	102	...
Shiga.....	338	...	338	1	79	...
Gifu.....	491	1	492	1	117	...
Fukui.....	409	...	409	1	44	...
Ishikawa.....	460	...	460	1	77	...
Toyama.....	338	...	338	1	46	...
Wakayama.....	356	1	357	1	100	...
Total.....	5,332	10	5,342	13	820	3
4th Circuit.						
Tottori.....	286	...	286	1	23	...
Shimane.....	484	2	486	1	100	...
Okayama.....	577	2	579	1	47	1
Hiroshima.....	746	1	747	1	81	4
Yamaguchi.....	267	1	268	1	288	...
Tokushima.....	312	...	312	1	75	...
Kagawa.....	248	...	248	1	13	...
Ehime.....	519	2	521	1	52	2
Kochi.....	483	4	487	1	34	...
Total.....	3,922	12	3,934	9	713	7
5th Circuit.						
Nagasaki.....	386	2	388	1	78	1
Fukuoka.....	594	2	596	1	1	...
Oita.....	515	...	515	1	19	...
Saga.....	166	...	166	1	69	...
Kumamoto.....	698	...	698	1	14	...
Miyazaki.....	307	1	308	1	41	1
Kagoshima.....	568	...	568	1	15	...
Okinawa.....	117	...	117	1	5	...
Total.....	3,351	5	3,356	8	242	2
Grand Total.....	20,654	249	20,883	52	4,200	115

Note: 165 institutions where simpler elementary education is given in the Hokkaido

MENTARY SCHOOLS (1900-1901).

Branch Schools.

Courses.	Higher Courses.			Total Number of Elementary Schools.			
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Attached to Central & Local Normal Schools.	Public.	Private.	Total.
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
251	4	...	4	2	433	253	688
120	19	...	19	1	379	16	396
124	70	...	70	2	1,168	7	1,177
89	46	1	47	1	555	1	557
166	58	...	58	1	731	...	732
149	56	...	56	1	740	3	744
137	38	...	38	1	429	1	432
122	18	...	18	1	525	7	533
135	34	...	34	1	633	1	635
106	27	...	27	1	375	...	376
288	46	...	46	1	832	...	833
1,687	416	1	417	13	4,800	289	7,102
155	3	1	4	1	548	27	576
98	5	...	5	1	560	2	563
164	21	...	21	1	789	...	790
54	16	1	17	1	691	3	695
93	12	...	12	1	512	4	517
200	10	...	10	1	568	1	570
97	2	...	2	1	471	2	474
861	69	2	71	7	4,139	39	1,185
16	59	...	59	1	525	2	528
46	55	...	55	2	483	6	491
99	67	...	67	1	702	2	705
30	51	...	51	1	437	...	438
73	38	...	38	1	576	...	577
103	74	...	74	1	918	1	920
80	18	...	18	1	435	...	436
118	20	...	20	1	628	1	630
45	6	...	6	1	459	...	460
78	14	...	14	1	551	...	552
47	8	1	9	1	392	1	394
101	13	...	13	1	469	1	471
836	423	1	424	13	6,575	14	6,602
24	29	...	29	1	338	...	339
101	20	...	20	1	604	2	607
49	81	...	81	1	705	3	709
86	60	...	60	1	887	5	893
289	7	...	7	1	562	1	564
76	32	...	32	1	419	...	420
14	38	...	38	1	299	...	300
55	32	...	32	1	603	4	608
35	30	1	31	1	547	5	553
729	329	1	330	9	4,964	20	4,993
80	27	...	27	1	491	3	495
2	86	...	86	1	681	2	684
20	63	...	63	1	597	...	598
70	23	...	23	1	258	...	259
15	40	...	40	1	752	...	753
43	14	...	14	1	362	2	365
16	96	...	96	1	679	...	680
6	16	...	16	1	138	...	139
252	365	...	365	8	3,958	7	3,973
4,367	1,602	5	1,607	52	26,436	369	26,857

are not included in this table.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS PROVIDED

	Hokkaido. <i>Fu and Ken,</i>	Ordinary Elementary	
		Public.	Private.
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	138	46
	Kanagawa	66	...
	Niigata	66	...
	Saitama	86	...
	Chiba	60	...
	Ibaraki	72	...
	Gumma	3	...
	Tochigi	110	1
	Shizuoka	142	...
	Yamanashi	40	...
	Nagano	155	...
	Total	938	47
2nd Circuit	Hokkaido	179	...
	Miyagi	117	...
	Fukushima	271	...
	Iwate	45	...
	Aomori	238	...
	Yamagata	154	...
	Akita	181	...
	Total	1,185	...
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	110	...
	Osaka	20	...
	Hyogo	53	...
	Nara	9	...
	Miye	123	...
	Aichi	97	...
	Shiga	69	...
	Gifu	66	...
	Fukui	105	...
	Ishikawa	41	...
	Toyama	41	...
	Wakayama	19	...
	Total	753	...
4th Circuit,	Tottori	36	...
	Shimane	50	...
	Okayama	31	...
	Hiroshima	17	...
	Yamaguchi	28	...
	Tokushima	34	...
	Kagawa	13	...
	Ehime	89	...
	Kochi	58	...
	Total	356	...
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	33	...
	Fukuoka	34	...
	Oita	5	...
	Saga	5	...
	Kumamoto	76	...
	Miyazaki	28	...
	Kagoshima	43	...
	Total	224	...
Grand Total		3,456	47

WITH SUPPLEMENTARY COURSES (1900-1901).

Sch.ols.	Higher Elementary Schools.		
	Total.	Public.	Private.
184	...	...	...
66	1	...	1
66	1	...	1
86	...	...	...
60	1	...	1
72	6	...	6
3	...	...	...
111	5	1	6
142	17	...	17
40	3	...	3
155	47	...	47
985	81	1	82
179	6	...	6
117	...	...	...
271	10	...	10
45	3	...	3
238	8	...	8
154	2	...	2
181	2	...	2
1,185	31	...	31
110	4	...	4
20	3	...	3
53	46	...	46
9	3	...	3
123	...	...	...
97	4	...	4
69	3	...	3
66	...	...	...
105	...	...	...
41	2	...	2
41	...	...	...
19	3	...	3
753	68	...	68
36	...	...	...
50	3	...	3
31	2	...	2
17	...	...	...
28	1	...	1
34	2	...	2
13	...	...	...
89	1	...	1
58	3	...	3
356	12	...	12
33	1	...	1
34	11	...	11
5	8	...	8
5	...	...	...
76	10	...	10
28	...	...	...
43	17	...	17
224	47	...	47
3,503	239	1	240

TABLE 7.—NUMBER OF TEACHERS

Gov. Department, Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.			Ordinary Course.								
			Attached to Central & Local Normal Schools.			Public.			Private.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Dept. of Education.....	9	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	6	2	8	1,289	262	1,551	471	183	654	
	Kanagawa .....	...	...	...	999	74	1,073	21	4	25
	Niigata	8	4	12	2,172	247	2,419	5	8	13	
	Saitama .....	...	...	...	1,628	32	1,660	...	...	...
	Chiba .....	...	...	...	1,352	87	1,439	...	...	...
	Ibaraki	5	...	5	1,744	61	1,805	4	...	4	
	Gumba	5	2	7	1,236	146	1,382	3	4	7	
	Tochigi	5	...	5	1,312	81	1,393	10	1	11	
	Shizuoka	4	...	4	1,654	41	1,695	1	...	1	
2nd Circuit.	Yamanashi	3	2	5	696	49	745	...	...	...
	Nagano	6	1	7	2,425	342	2,767	...	...	...
	Total.....	42	11	53	16,507	1,422	17,929	515	200	715	
	Hokkaido .....	...	...	...	1,046	294	1,340	42	29	71
	Miyagi .....	...	...	...	1,709	265	1,974	5	3	8
	Fukushima.....	3	3	6	1,753	105	1,858	...	...	...
	Iwate	5	...	5	999	68	1,067	5	2	7	
	Aomori	4	...	4	902	83	985	6	4	10	
	Yamagata .....	...	...	...	1,317	92	1,409	1	...	1
3rd Circuit.	Akita	4	1	5	872	72	944	2	...	2	
	Total.....	16	4	20	8,598	979	9,577	61	38	99	
	Kyoto	3	2	5	1,403	336	1,739	2	...	2	
	Osaka	5	4	9	1,446	186	1,632	6	5	11	
	Hyogo	9	...	9	1,390	225	2,615	6	...	6	
	Nara.....	3	...	3	885	43	928	...	...	...
	Miye.....	6	...	6	1,326	14	1,340	...	...	...
	Aichi	7	...	7	2,280	61	2,341	1	...	1	
	Shiga .....	...	...	...	1,140	170	1,310	...	...	...
4th Circuit.	Gifu	4	...	4	1,522	61	1,583	1	...	1	
	Fukui	4	...	4	835	121	956	...	...	...
	Ishikawa	4	3	7	918	400	1,318	...	...	...
	Toyama	2	2	4	1,064	460	1,524	...	...	...
	Wakayama	4	1	5	832	80	912	1	...	1	
	Total.....	51	12	63	16,041	2,157	18,198	17	5	22	
	Tottori	2	...	2	522	104	626	...	...	...
	Shimane	4	...	4	1,079	303	1,382	2	...	2	
	Okayama.....	3	...	3	1,601	150	1,751	3	4	7	
5th Circuit.	Hiroshima	4	...	4	1,928	199	2,127	17	9	26	
	Yamaguchi	4	2	6	1,455	194	1,649	1	...	1	
	Tokushima	5	3	8	823	73	898	...	...	...
	Kagawa	4	1	5	985	186	1,171	...	...	...
	Ehime .....	...	...	...	1,337	113	1,450	8	...	8
	Kochi	3	1	4	981	176	1,057	5	...	5	
	Total.....	29	7	36	10,713	1,498	12,211	36	13	49	
	Nagasaki	2	1	3	1,120	139	1,259	3	1	4	
	Fukuoka	5	...	5	2,157	246	2,403	4	...	4	
Oita	4	...	4	1,193	164	1,357	...	...	...
5th Circuit.	Saga	4	...	4	856	179	1,035	...	...	...
	Kumamoto	5	...	5	1,918	368	2,286	...	...	...
	Miyazaki	6	...	6	818	181	999	3	4	7	
	Kagoshima	3	2	5	2,181	579	2,760	...	...	...
	Okinawa .....	...	...	...	565	44	609	...	...	...
	Total.....	29	3	32	10,808	1,900	12,708	10	5	15	
Grand Total.....			176	43	219	62,667	7,956	70,623	639	261	900

IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (1900-1901).

Total No. of Teachers in Ordinary Course.	Higher Course.									Total No. of Teachers in Higher Course.	Total No. of Elementary School Teachers.
	Attached to Central & Local Normal Schools.			Public.			Private.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
15	10	6	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	31
2,113	4	4	8	538	212	750	88	41	129	887	3,100
1,098	...	...	...	339	62	401	5	...	5	406	1,504
2,444	5	5	10	451	95	546	1	1	2	558	3,002
1,660	7	2	9	381	57	438	1	...	1	448	2,108
1,439	8	2	10	447	57	504	...	...	...	514	1,953
1,814	2	3	5	496	89	585	...	...	...	590	2,404
1,396	5	1	6	425	71	496	...	...	...	502	1,898
1,409	2	2	4	408	106	514	4	...	4	522	1,931
1,700	3	1	4	391	23	414	...	...	...	418	2,118
750	4	...	4	224	18	242	...	...	...	246	996
2,774	5	1	6	853	178	1,031	...	...	...	1,037	3,811
18,697	45	21	66	4,953	968	5,921	99	42	141	6,128	24,825
1,411	6	...	6	276	55	331	11	6	17	354	1,765
1,982	9	4	13	448	143	561	...	...	...	604	2,586
1,864	6	1	7	444	96	540	...	...	...	547	2,411
1,079	5	1	6	216	37	253	3	...	3	262	1,341
999	3	1	4	197	25	222	1	...	1	227	1,226
1,410	5	4	9	404	112	516	...	...	...	525	1,935
951	3	1	4	209	40	249	...	...	...	253	1,204
9,696	37	12	49	2,194	508	3,702	15	6	21	2,772	12,468
1,746	6	2	8	379	92	471	...	...	...	479	2,225
1,652	5	4	9	387	118	505	5	1	6	520	2,172
2,630	5	3	8	614	160	774	...	...	...	782	3,412
931	2	1	3	231	95	326	...	...	...	329	1,260
1,346	6	1	7	355	11	366	...	...	...	373	1,719
2,349	7	1	8	629	89	718	...	...	...	726	3,075
1,310	8	...	8	277	81	358	...	...	...	366	1,676
1,588	4	1	5	290	61	351	...	...	...	356	1,944
960	1	3	4	175	32	207	...	...	...	211	1,171
1,325	3	2	5	215	60	275	...	...	...	280	1,605
1,528	3	3	6	244	57	301	3	1	4	311	1,839
918	2	3	5	233	66	299	...	...	...	304	1,222
18,283	52	24	76	4,029	922	4,951	8	2	10	5,037	23,320
628	2	...	2	152	46	198	...	...	...	200	828
1,388	4	1	5	251	56	307	...	...	...	312	1,700
1,761	2	2	4	560	123	683	3	...	3	690	2,451
2,157	2	2	4	446	133	579	10	3	13	596	2,753
1,656	3	1	4	391	157	548	...	...	...	552	2,208
906	5	1	6	239	63	302	...	...	...	308	1,214
1,176	4	2	6	257	60	317	...	...	...	323	1,499
1,458	7	1	8	264	86	350	5	2	7	365	1,823
1,166	3	...	3	206	60	266	1	...	1	272	1,438
12,296	32	10	42	2,768	784	3,552	19	5	24	3,618	15,914
1,266	4	1	5	254	57	311	1	...	1	317	1,583
2,412	4	2	6	784	178	962	...	...	...	968	3,380
1,361	3	1	4	381	88	469	...	...	...	473	1,834
4,039	3	1	4	337	79	416	...	...	...	420	1,459
2,291	6	1	7	368	96	465	...	...	...	472	2,763
1,012	3	...	3	152	21	173	3	1	4	180	1,192
2,765	3	2	5	542	116	658	...	...	...	663	3,428
609	7	...	7	78	13	86	...	...	...	93	702
12,755	33	8	41	2,891	648	3,540	4	1	5	3,586	16,341
71,742	209	81	290	16,836	3,830	20,666	145	56	201	21,157	92,899

TABLE 8.—NUMBER OF CLASSES IF PUBLIC

Hokkaido.		Ordinary Course.			Supplementary Courses connected with Ordinary Course.		
Fu and Ken.		Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	1,969	556	1,925	147	102	249
	Kanagawa	1,117	34	1,151	66	...	66
	Niigata	2,130	12	2,142	66	...	66
	Saitama	1,462	...	1,462	93	...	93
	Chiba	1,497	...	1,497	61	...	61
	Ibaraki	1,543	4	1,547	07	...	07
	Gumba	1,222	4	1,226	8	...	8
	Tochigi	1,273	13	1,286	111	1	112
	Shizuoka	1,728	1	1,729	94	...	94
	Yamanashi	692	...	692	19	...	19
	Nagano	2,103	...	2,103	61	...	61
	Total	16,136	624	16,760	793	103	896
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	1,081	74	1,155	130	...	130
	Miyagi	1,574	7	1,581	64	...	64
	Fukushima	1,701	...	1,701	76	...	76
	Iwate	1,023	12	1,035	52	...	52
	Aomori	934	7	941	240	...	240
	Yamagata	1,294	1	1,295	90	...	90
	Akita	1,110	2	1,112	85	...	85
	Total	8,717	103	8,820	737	...	737
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	1,426	2	1,428	88	...	88
	Osaka	1,850	13	1,863	11	...	11
	Hyogo	2,306	7	2,313	18	...	18
	Nara	899	...	899	9	...	9
	Miye	1,473	...	1,473	119	...	119
	Aichi	2,113	1	2,114	97	...	97
	Shiga	1,153	...	1,153	97	...	97
	Gifu	1,359	1	1,360	65	...	65
	Fukui	877	...	877	58	...	58
	Ishikawa	1,249	...	1,249	17	...	17
	Toyama	1,081	...	1,081	31	...	31
	Wakayama	905	1	906	19	...	19
	Total	16,691	25	16,716	629	...	629
4th Circuit.	Tottori	568	...	568	3	...	3
	Shimane	1,141	4	1,145	30	...	30
	Okayama	1,462	4	1,466	20	...	20
	Hiroshima	2,027	19	2,046	18	...	18
	Yamaguchi	1,393	1	1,394	31	...	31
	Tokushima	849	...	849	33	...	33
	Kagawa	996	...	996	13	...	13
	Ehime	1,236	9	1,245	89	...	89
	Kochi	1,088	4	1,092	38	...	38
	Total	10,760	41	10,801	275	...	275
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	1,206	5	1,211	75	...	75
	Fukuoka	2,059	4	2,063	16	...	16
	Oita	1,123	...	1,123	79	...	79
	Saga	921	...	921	5	...	5
	Kumamoto	1,851	...	1,851	49	...	49
	Miyazaki	838	5	843	20	...	20
	Kagoshima	2,091	...	2,091	74	...	74
	Okinawa	543	...	543	...	...	...
	Total	10,642	14	10,646	318	...	318
Grand Total		62,936	807	63,743	2,752	103	2,855

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (1900-1901).

Higher Course.			Supplementary Courses connected with higher Course.			Total No. of Classes.
Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	
575	...	575	100	...	100	2,849
424	4	428	1	...	1	1,646
532	1	533	1	...	1	2,742
404	1	405	...	...	...	1,960
515	...	515	1	...	1	2,074
546	...	546	3	...	3	2,163
452	...	452	...	...	...	1,686
496	4	500	5	1	.6	1,904
423	...	423	17	...	17	2,263
235	...	235	2	...	2	948
740	...	740	35	...	35	2,939
5,342	10	5,352	165	1	166	23,174
262	22	284	11	...	11	1,580
464	...	464	...	...	...	2,109
519	...	519	9	...	9	2,305
190	4	194	3	...	3	1,284
198	1	199	3	...	3	1,383
389	...	389	1	...	1	1,775
235	...	235	1	...	1	1,433
2,257	27	2,284	28	...	28	11,869
348	...	348	4	...	4	1,868
506	4	510	3	...	3	2,387
611	...	611	...	...	...	2,942
258	...	258	3	...	3	1,169
414	...	414	...	...	...	2,006
610	...	610	5	...	5	2,826
287	...	287	4	...	4	1,541
331	...	331	...	...	...	1,756
196	...	196	...	...	...	1,131
273	...	273	...	...	...	1,539
208	3	211	...	...	...	1,323
242	...	242	3	...	3	1,170
4,284	7	4,291	22	...	22	21,658
177	...	177	...	...	...	748
246	...	246	1	...	1	1,422
533	2	535	2	...	2	2,023
540	13	553	...	...	...	2,617
501	...	501	1	...	1	1,927
267	...	267	...	...	...	1,149
267	...	267	...	...	...	1,276
266	4	270	1	...	1	1,605
199	1	200	3	...	3	1,333
2,996	20	3,016	8	...	8	14,100
291	1	292	1	...	1	1,579
661	...	661	21	...	21	2,761
353	...	353	27	...	27	1,582
386	...	386	...	...	...	1,312
407	...	407	5	...	5	2,312
165	2	167	...	...	...	1,030
509	...	509	25	...	25	2,699
104	...	104	...	...	...	647
2,876	3	2,879	79	...	79	13,922
17,755	67	17,822	302	1	303	84,723

TABLE 9.—NUMBER OF PUPILS IN

Gov. Department, Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.	Ordinary			
	Attached to Central and Local Normal Schools.			Male.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Dept. of Education	396	350	746	...
1st Circuit.				
Tokyo	168	138	306	44,918
Kanagawa .....	...	...	...	37,078
Niigata	192	219	411	73,113
Saitama	115	113	228	58,511
Chiba	123	125	248	52,515
Ibaraki	109	85	194	51,921
Gumbā	169	139	308	38,277
Tochigi	131	126	257	38,057
Shizuoka	145	146	291	53,640
Yamanashi	136	96	232	22,121
Nagano	164	133	297	52,895
Total	1,452	1,320	2,772	523,046
2nd Circuit.				
Hokkaido	146	101	247	41,137
Miyagi	154	144	298	46,281
Fukushima	147	112	259	57,446
Iwate	122	136	258	35,103
Aomori	112	87	199	38,396
Yamagata	145	118	263	47,090
Akita	108	118	226	41,463
Total	934	816	1,750	306,816
3rd Circuit.				
Kyoto	60	30	90	40,688
Osaka	175	158	333	55,148
Hyogo	246	210	456	74,187
Nara	91	94	185	25,599
Miye	95	94	189	42,786
Aichi	162	118	280	67,491
Shiga	108	77	185	33,101
Gifu	162	130	292	41,964
Fukui	129	93	222	27,110
Ishikaw	148	116	264	34,240
Toyama	123	129	252	36,810
Wakayama	141	112	253	27,948
Total	1,640	1,361	3,001	507,072
4th Circuit.				
Tottori	88	36	124	20,169
Shimane	77	74	151	81,017
Okayama	141	135	276	44,964
Hiroshima	127	124	251	85,944
Yamaguchi	127	107	234	39,169
Tokushima	141	119	260	29,638
Kagawa	123	118	241	30,083
Ehime	145	118	263	41,453
Kochi	100	93	193	30,939
Total	1,069	924	1,993	353,376
5th Circuit.				
Nagasaki	125	124	249	42,207
Fukuoka	128	99	227	62,562
Oita	126	85	211	36,855
Saga	115	118	233	29,226
Kumamoto	153	139	292	59,520
Miyazaki	179	63	242	24,795
Kagoshima	135	122	257	60,452
Okinawa	319	...	319	21,921
Total	1,280	750	2,030	387,538
Grand Total	6,771	5,521	12,292	2,027,843

ORDINARY ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS(1900-1901).

Course.

Public.		Private.			Total No. of Pupils in Or- dinary Course.
Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
...	...	...	...	...	746
36,075	80,993	18,644	18,188	36,832	118,131
32,480	69,558	1,054	900	1,954	71,512
53,298	126,411	334	531	865	127,687
38,945	97,456	...	...	...	97,684
86,710	89,225	...	...	...	89,473
42,564	94,485	98	58	156	94,835
33,724	72,001	139	167	306	72,615
29,333	67,390	535	334	869	68,516
40,633	94,273	49	23	72	94,636
14,237	36,358	...	...	...	36,590
50,978	103,873	...	...	...	104,170
408,977	932,023	20,853	20,201	41,054	975,849
24,017	65,194	2,256	2,187	4,443	69,844
44,371	90,552	148	125	273	91,123
85,137	92,583	...	...	...	92,842
24,244	59,347	116	118	234	59,839
21,459	59,855	177	82	259	60,313
32,378	79,468	11	8	19	79,750
27,519	68,982	100	55	155	69,363
209,125	515,941	2,808	2,575	5,383	523,074
38,931	79,619	24	16	40	79,749
45,738	100,886	222	176	398	101,617
63,148	137,335	186	172	358	138,149
23,609	49,208	...	...	...	49,393
37,209	79,995	...	...	...	80,184
51,781	119,272	27	20	47	119,599
30,539	63,640	...	...	...	63,825
35,410	77,374	25	20	45	77,711
21,757	48,867	...	...	...	49,089
30,010	64,250	...	...	...	64,514
31,533	68,343	...	...	...	68,595
22,386	50,334	10	8	18	50,605
432,051	939,128	494	412	906	943,030
18,563	38,732	...	...	...	38,856
30,502	61,519	95	51	146	61,816
35,703	80,667	95	87	182	81,124
69,673	155,617	420	393	813	156,681
33,889	73,058	38	37	75	73,368
19,273	48,911	...	...	...	49,171
25,195	55,278	...	...	...	55,519
31,104	72,557	259	193	452	73,272
27,196	58,135	54	76	130	58,458
291,098	644,474	961	837	1,798	648,265
34,008	76,215	98	137	235	76,699
59,432	121,994	145	61	206	122,427
29,124	65,979	...	...	...	66,190
22,794	52,020	...	...	...	52,253
61,475	120,995	...	...	...	121,287
24,091	48,886	87	123	210	49,338
54,550	115,002	...	...	...	115,259
11,397	33,318	...	...	...	33,637
296,871	684,409	330	321	651	637,090
1,638,122	3,665,970	25,446	24,346	49,792	3,728,954

TABLE 9.—NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ORDINARY

Gov. Department, Hokkaido, <i>Fu and Ken.</i>		Supplementary Courses connected			
		Attached to Central & Local Normal Schools	Public.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.
Dept of Education. ....		...	...	...	...
1st Circuit.	Tokyo .....	...	2,581	934	3,515
	Kanagawa .....	...	793	337	1,130
	Niigata .....	...	921	76	997
	Saitama .....	...	1,623	422	2,050
	Chiba .....	...	1,332	410	1,742
	Ibaraki .....	...	1,294	395	1,689
	Gumma .....	...	152	26	178
	Tochigi .....	...	1,351	455	7,806
	Shizuoka .....	...	2,530	517	3,047
	Yamanashi .....	...	786	125	911
2nd Circuit.	Nagano .....	...	2,493	613	3,106
	Total .....	...	15,861	4,310	20,171
	Hokkaido .....	...	2,248	565	2,813
	Miyagi .....	...	4,455	988	5,443
	Fukushima .....	...	5,679	999	6,678
	Iwate .....	...	1,332	197	1,529
	Aomori .....	...	2,230	166	2,396
	Yamagata	6	2,307	418	2,725
	Akita .....	...	3,507	484	3,991
	Total	6	21,758	3,817	25,575
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto .....	...	1,120	931	2,051
	Osaka .....	...	259	78	337
	Hyogo .....	...	533	1,539	2,072
	Nara .....	...	67	12	79
	Miye .....	...	1,960	730	2,690
	Aichi .....	...	1,045	315	1,360
	Shiga .....	...	1,887	944	2,831
	Gifu .....	...	1,119	573	1,692
	Fukui .....	...	1,399	285	1,684
	Ishikawa .....	...	223	43	266
4th Circuit.	Toyama .....	...	100	733	833
	Wakayama .....	...	275	56	331
	Total .....	...	9,987	6,239	16,226
	Tottori .....	...	141	17	158
	Shimane .....	...	630	223	853
	Okayama .....	...	395	267	662
	Hiroshima .....	...	379	118	497
	Yamaguchi .....	...	667	144	811
	Tokushima .....	...	483	52	535
	Kagawa .....	...	158	71	229
5th Circuit.	Ehime .....	...	1,034	601	1,635
	Kochi .....	...	365	115	480
	Total .....	...	4,252	1,608	5,860
	Nagasaki .....	...	865	154	1,019
	Fukuoka .....	...	487	346	833
	Oita .....	...	43	1,748	1,791
	Saga .....	...	128	34	162
	Kumamoto .....	...	1,141	322	1,463
	Miyazaki .....	...	441	84	525
	Kagoshima .....	...	2,124	332	2,456
Total	Okinawa .....	...	...	...	...
	Total .....	...	5,229	3,020	8,249
Total		6	57,087	18,994	76,081

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (1900-1901).—Continued.

with Ordinary Course.				Total No. of Pupils in Ordinary Elementary Schools.			
Private.			Total No. of Pupils in Supplementary Courses.	Attached to Central & Local Normal Schools	Public.	Private.	Total.
Male.	Female.	Total.					
...	746	...	...	746
1,076	1,070	2,146	5,661	306	84,508	38,978	123,792
...	1,130	...	70,688	1,954	72,642
...	997	411	127,408	865	128,684
...	2,050	228	99,506	...	99,734
...	1,742	248	90,967	...	91,215
...	1,689	194	96,174	156	96,524
...	778	308	72,179	306	72,793
15	16	31	1,837	257	69,196	900	70,353
...	3,047	291	97,320	72	97,683
...	911	232	37,269	...	37,501
...	3,106	297	106,979	...	107,276
1,091	1,066	2,177	22,348	2,772	952,194	43,231	998,197
...	2,813	247	67,967	4,443	72,657
...	5,443	298	95,995	273	96,566
...	6,678	259	99,261	...	99,520
...	1,529	258	60,876	234	61,368
...	2,396	199	62,251	259	62,709
...	2,831	269	82,193	19	82,481
...	3,991	226	72,973	155	73,354
...	25,581	1,756	541,516	5,383	548,655
...	2,051	90	81,670	40	81,800
...	337	333	101,223	398	101,954
...	2,072	456	139,407	358	140,221
...	79	185	49,287	...	49,472
...	2,690	189	82,685	...	82,874
...	1,360	280	120,632	47	120,959
...	2,831	185	66,471	...	66,656
...	1,692	292	79,066	45	79,403
...	1,684	222	50,551	...	50,773
...	266	264	64,516	...	64,780
...	833	252	69,176	...	69,428
...	331	253	50,665	18	50,936
...	16,226	3,001	955,349	906	959,256
...	158	124	38,890	...	39,014
...	853	151	62,372	146	62,669
...	662	276	81,329	182	81,787
...	497	251	156,114	813	157,178
...	811	234	73,869	75	74,178
...	535	260	49,446	...	49,706
...	229	241	55,507	...	55,748
...	1,635	263	74,192	452	74,907
...	480	193	58,615	130	58,938
...	5,860	1,993	650,334	1,798	654,125
...	1,019	249	77,234	235	77,718
...	833	227	122,827	206	123,260
...	1,791	211	67,770	...	67,981
...	162	233	52,182	...	52,414
...	1,463	292	122,458	...	122,755
...	525	242	49,411	210	49,863
...	2,456	257	117,458	...	117,715
...	319	33,318	...	33,637
...	8,249	2,030	642,658	651	645,339
1,091	1,586	2,177	78,264	12,298	3,742,051	51,969	3,806,318

TABLE 10.—NUMBER OF PUPILS IN HIGHER

Gov. Department	Higher Course.								
	Attached to Central & Local Normal Schools.			Public.			Private.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Dept. of Education	200	178	378	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st Circuit,									
Tokyo	75	71	146	16,344	11,338	27,682	2,500	2,607	5,107
Kanagawa .....	...	...	...	14,782	6,460	21,242	40	22	62
Niigata	101	78	179	20,429	4,697	25,126	...	9	9
Saitama	85	69	154	18,795	4,697	23,492	66	8	74
Chiba	96	87	183	21,219	6,353	27,572	...	...	...
Ibaraki	99	64	163	23,908	7,151	31,059	...	...	...
Gumma	85	105	190	15,854	4,710	20,564	...	...	...
Tochigi	78	69	147	17,770	6,793	24,563	161	46	207
Shizuoka	67	67	134	17,613	5,051	22,664	...	...	...
Yamanashi	85	72	157	9,930	2,415	12,345	...	...	...
Nagano	116	75	191	23,830	6,478	30,308	...	...	...
Total	887	757	1,644	200,474	66,143	266,617	2,767	2,692	5,459
2nd Circuit,									
Hokkaido	122	51	173	8,470	3,077	11,547	628	295	923
Miyagi	109	86	195	17,930	5,619	23,549	...	...	...
Fukushima	160	89	249	22,372	5,071	27,443	...	...	...
Iwate	91	79	170	8,262	2,022	10,284	26	11	37
Aomori	99	54	153	7,467	1,717	9,184	35	...	35
Yamagata	87	47	134	15,223	3,513	18,736	...	...	...
Akita	83	82	165	9,071	1,919	10,990	...	...	...
Total	751	488	1,239	88,795	22,938	111,733	689	306	995
3rd Circuit,									
Kyoto	107	54	161	11,608	4,259	15,877	...	...	...
Osaka	163	149	312	16,791	6,756	23,547	166	19	185
Hyogo	289	168	457	20,768	7,264	28,032	...	...	...
Nara	57	60	117	8,593	3,374	11,967	...	...	...
Miye	117	47	164	15,020	4,011	19,031	...	...	...
Aichi	123	92	215	23,278	6,448	29,726	...	...	...
Shiga	75	11	86	9,803	3,072	12,875	...	...	...
Gifu	165	96	261	12,700	3,806	16,506	...	...	...
Fukui	135	61	196	7,729	1,725	9,454	...	...	...
Ishikawa	139	135	274	9,928	2,528	12,456	...	...	...
Toyama	109	110	219	8,864	2,522	11,386	199	28	227
Wakayama	106	96	202	8,975	2,658	11,633	...	...	...
Total	1,585	1,049	2,634	154,037	48,433	202,490	365	47	412
4th Circuit,									
Tottori	171	...	171	6,834	1,319	8,153	...	...	...
Shimane	160	46	206	8,496	1,830	10,326	...	...	...
Okayama	144	96	240	19,543	7,078	26,621	46	15	61
Hiroshima	71	78	149	20,473	6,535	27,008	248	165	413
Yamaguchi	95	53	148	16,523	5,476	21,999	...	...	...
Tokushima	221	101	322	10,490	2,228	12,718	...	...	...
Kagawa	125	65	190	8,946	2,999	11,945	...	...	...
Ehime	88	82	170	9,459	3,143	12,605	74	23	97
Kochi	62	70	132	6,530	1,957	8,507	20	5	25
Total	1,137	591	1,728	107,314	32,568	139,882	388	208	596
5th Circuit,									
Nagasaki	112	80	192	10,643	3,150	13,793	28	7	35
Fukuoka	170	110	280	23,948	7,590	31,538	...	...	...
Oita	68	53	121	13,073	3,566	16,642	...	...	...
Saga	70	74	144	13,559	5,156	18,715	...	...	...
Kumamoto	160	89	249	15,059	4,754	19,813	...	...	...
Miyazaki	154	...	154	5,842	1,428	7,270	...	51	51
Kagoshima	119	115	234	17,598	3,792	21,390	...	...	...
Okinawa	138	...	138	4,264	865	5,129	...	...	...
Total	991	521	1,512	103,989	29,801	133,790	28	58	86
Grand Total	1,551	3,584	9,135	654,629	199,883	854,512	4,237	3,311	7,548

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (1900-1901).

Total No. of Pupils in Higher Course.	Supplementary Courses connected with Higher Course.						Total No. of Pupils in Higher Elementary Schools.			
	Attached to Central & Local Normal Schools.	Public.			Private.	Total No. of pupils in Supplementary Courses.	Attached to Central & Local Normal Schools.	Public.	Private.	Total.
		Female.	Male.	Total.						
378	378	...	...	378
32,935	146	27,682	5,107	32,935
21,304	25	25	...	25	...	21,267	62	21,329
25,314	3	...	18	38	...	21	182	25,144	9	25,335
23,720	154	23,492	74	23,720
27,755	...	24	...	24	...	24	183	27,596	...	27,779
31,222	...	101	...	101	...	101	163	31,160	...	31,323
20,754	190	20,564	...	20,754
24,917	...	34	178	212	27	239	147	24,775	234	25,156
22,798	...	327	63	390	...	390	134	23,054	...	23,188
12,502	...	26	28	54	...	54	157	12,399	...	12,556
30,499	...	805	156	961	...	961	191	31,269	...	31,460
273,720	3	1,317	468	1,785	27	1,815	1,647	268,402	5,486	275,535
12,643	...	75	30	105	...	105	173	11,652	923	12,748
23,744	195	23,549	...	23,744
27,692	...	262	176	438	...	438	249	27,881	...	28,130
10,491	...	25	62	87	...	87	170	10,371	37	10,578
9,372	...	4	52	56	...	56	153	9,240	35	9,428
18,870	25	25	...	25	134	18,761	...	18,895
11,155	...	14	3	17	...	17	165	11,007	...	11,172
113,967	...	380	348	728	...	728	1,239	112,461	995	114,695
16,038	...	35	55	90	...	90	161	15,967	...	16,128
24,044	62	62	...	62	312	23,609	185	24,106
28,489	957	957	...	957	457	28,989	...	29,446
12,084	...	50	20	70	...	70	117	12,037	...	12,154
19,195	164	19,031	...	19,195
29,941	...	72	38	110	...	110	215	29,836	...	30,051
12,961	122	122	...	122	86	12,997	...	13,083
16,767	261	16,506	...	16,767
9,650	196	9,454	...	9,650
12,700	244	12,456	...	12,700
11,832	219	11,836	227	11,832
11,835	107	107	...	107	202	11,740	...	11,942
205,536	...	157	1,361	1,518	...	1,518	2,634	204,008	412	207,054
8,324	171	8,153	...	8,324
10,532	8	27	16	43	...	51	214	10,369	...	10,583
23,922	...	25	2	27	...	27	240	23,648	61	23,949
27,570	149	27,008	413	27,570
22,147	...	17	...	17	...	17	148	22,016	...	22,164
13,040	...	10	1	11	...	11	322	12,729	...	13,051
12,135	190	11,945	...	12,135
12,872	...	3	99	102	...	102	170	12,707	97	12,974
8,634	...	41	2	43	...	43	132	8,550	25	8,707
142,206	8	123	120	243	...	251	1,736	140,125	596	142,457
14,020	...	18	...	18	...	18	102	13,811	35	14,038
31,818	51	445	69	514	...	565	331	32,052	...	32,383
16,763	...	66	496	562	...	562	121	17,204	...	17,325
18,859	144	18,715	...	18,859
20,062	...	120	8	128	...	128	249	19,941	...	20,190
7,475	154	7,270	51	7,475
21,624	...	405	95	500	...	500	234	21,890	...	22,124
4,767	138	4,629	...	4,767
135,388	51	1,054	668	1,722	...	1,773	1,563	135,512	86	137,161
871,195	62	3,031	2,965	5,996	27	6,085	9,197	860,508	7,575	877,280

TABLE 11—AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAILY ATTENDANCE OF

Gov. Department,		Average			
Hokkaido,		Ordinary Course.			
Fu and Ken.		Attached to Central & Local Normal Schools.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Dept. of Education.....		700	..	...	700
1st Circuit.	Tokyo.....	281	70,453	33,173	103,907
	Kanagawa .....	...	60,542	1,793	62,335
	Niigata	407	101,145	720	102,273
	Saitama.....	224	76,708	...	76,932
	Chiba	228	77,435	...	77,663
	Ibaraki	181	78,494	131	78,806
	Gumba	290	56,992	297	57,579
	Tochigi	238	54,156	750	55,144
	Shizuoka	277	80,986	65	81,328
	Yamanashi	218	28,704	...	28,922
	Nagano	286	86,344	...	86,630
Total		2,630	771,959	36,929	811,518
2nd. Circuit.	Hokkaido	211	52,522	4,026	56,759
	Miyagi	273	72,310	238	72,821
	Fukushima	250	76,392	...	76,642
	Iwate	244	44,372	215	44,831
	Aomori	193	41,355	208	41,756
	Yamagata	254	67,773	16	68,043
	Akita	215	51,178	114	51,507
Total		1,640	405,902	4,817	412,359
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	76	68,688	41	68,805
	Osaka	315	81,996	346	82,657
	Hyogo.....	428	114,978	317	115,723
	Nara	171	41,991	...	42,162
	Miye	182	67,875	...	68,057
	Aichi	265	104,836	44	105,145
	Shiga	159	53,290	...	53,449
	Gifu.....	276	66,469	40	66,785
	Fukui.....	217	40,198	...	40,415
	Ishikawa	243	51,651	...	51,894
	Toyama	249	52,018	...	52,267
Total		2,822	788,217	805	791,844
4th Circuit.	Tottori	113	26,119	...	26,232
	Shimane.....	137	50,574	129	50,840
	Okayama	253	69,707	137	70,097
	Hiroshima	234	128,471	770	129,475
	Yamaguchi	223	64,710	78	65,011
	Tokushima.....	253	36,764	...	37,017
	Kagawa	233	44,929	...	45,162
	Ehime	250	58,689	358	59,297
	Kochi	173	45,670	00	45,933
Total		1,869	525,633	1,562	529,064
5th. Circuit.	Nagasaki	229	58,346	199	58,774
	Fukuoka	214	104,718	147	105,079
	Oita	192	48,990	...	49,182
	Saga	226	45,667	...	45,893
	Kumamoto	272	96,721	...	96,993
	Myazaki.....	219	36,540	164	36,923
	Kagoshima	234	95,723	...	95,957
	Okinawa	298	25,741	...	26,039
Total		1,884	512,446	510	514,840
Grand Total.....		11,545	3,004,157	44,623	3,060,325

PUPILS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (1900-1901).

Number of Daily Attendance.

Higher Course.				Ordinary and Higher Courses.			
Attached to Central & Local Normal Schools.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Attached to Central & Local Normal Schools.	Public.	Private.	Total.
358	...	...	358	1,058	...	...	1,058
137	20,555	4,522	30,214	418	96,008	37,695	134,121
...	18,993	47	19,040	...	79,535	1,840	81,375
170	23,797	8	23,975	577	124,942	728	126,247
151	21,470	71	21,692	375	98,178	71	98,624
168	25,338	...	25,506	396	102,773	...	103,169
152	27,990	...	28,142	333	106,484	131	106,948
182	18,258	...	18,440	472	75,250	297	76,019
139	21,869	206	22,214	377	76,025	956	77,358
127	10,784	...	20,911	404	101,770	65	102,239
146	10,647	...	10,793	364	39,351	...	39,715
192	28,111	...	28,303	478	114,455	...	114,933
1,564	242,812	4,854	249,230	4,194	1,014,771	41,783	1,060,748
157	10,213	822	11,192	368	62,735	4,848	67,951
187	21,492	...	21,679	460	93,802	238	94,500
236	25,655	...	25,891	486	102,547	...	102,533
159	9,437	30	9,626	403	53,809	245	54,457
149	8,678	36	8,863	342	50,033	244	50,619
132	16,962	...	17,094	386	84,735	16	85,137
158	10,073	...	10,231	373	61,251	114	61,738
1,178	102,510	88	104,576	2,818	508,412	5,705	516,935
151	14,916	...	15,067	227	83,604	41	83,872
297	21,100	158	21,555	612	103,096	504	104,212
446	26,069	...	26,515	874	141,047	317	142,238
115	11,113	...	11,228	286	53,104	...	53,390
162	17,990	...	18,152	344	85,865	...	86,209
215	28,479	...	28,694	480	133,315	44	133,839
82	11,917	...	11,999	241	65,207	...	65,448
252	15,351	...	15,603	528	81,820	40	82,388
192	8,851	...	9,043	409	49,049	...	49,458
240	11,932	...	12,172	483	63,583	...	64,066
213	10,338	181	10,732	462	62,356	181	62,999
196	10,635	...	10,831	437	54,862	17	55,316
2,561	88,691	339	191,591	5,383	976,908	1,144	983,435
160	7,060	...	7,225	273	33,184	...	33,457
190	9,839	...	10,029	327	60,413	129	60,869
221	24,708	50	24,979	474	94,415	187	95,076
141	24,364	374	24,879	375	152,835	1,144	154,354
141	20,878	...	21,019	364	85,588	78	86,030
289	10,999	...	11,288	542	47,763	...	48,305
184	11,241	...	11,425	417	56,170	...	56,587
165	11,999	84	12,248	415	70,688	442	71,545
125	8,159	22	8,306	298	53,829	112	54,239
1,616	129,252	530	131,398	3,485	654,885	2,092	660,462
179	12,643	25	12,847	408	70,989	224	71,621
267	30,510	...	30,777	481	135,228	147	135,856
118	14,420	...	14,538	310	63,410	...	63,720
141	17,229	...	17,370	367	62,896	...	63,263
232	18,281	...	18,513	504	115,002	...	115,506
140	6,859	49	7,048	359	43,399	213	43,971
224	20,269	...	20,493	458	115,992	...	116,450
127	4,006	...	4,133	425	29,747	...	30,172
1,428	124,217	74	125,719	3,312	836,663	584	640,559
8,705	787,482	6,685	802,872	20,250	3,791,639	51,308	3,863,197

TABLE 12.—NUMBER OF PUPILS WHO COMPLETED

Gov. Department, Hokkaido, <i>Fu and Ken,</i>		Ordinary			
		Attached to Central and Local Normal Schools.			
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.
Dept. of Education.....		104	89	193	...
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	28	40	68	9,038
	Kanagawa .....	...	...	...	7,568
	Niigata	48	37	85	13,724
	Saitama	27	23	50	10,724
	Chiba	25	27	52	10,106
	Ibaraki	28	24	52	10,241
	Gumma	36	33	69	7,513
	Tochigi	30	26	56	7,036
	Shizuoka.....	35	35	70	10,730
	Yamanashi	31	16	47	4,476
Nagano	38	29	67	11,573	
Total		326	290	616	102,729
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	19	24	43	7,019
	Miyagi.....	38	31	69	9,012
	Fukushima.....	23	24	47	10,369
	Iwate	27	33	60	6,437
	Aomori	20	12	32	5,113
	Yamagata	32	23	55	8,075
	Akita	17	26	43	7,728
	Total	176	173	349	53,753
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	17	8	25	7,962
	Osaka	35	35	70	9,507
	Hyogo	36	37	73	13,777
	Nara	20	21	41	4,824
	Miye	14	14	28	8,163
	Aichi	43	36	79	13,954
	Shiga	31	11	42	6,552
	Gifu	40	17	57	8,667
	Fukui	30	23	53	4,690
	Ishikawa	30	25	55	6,629
	Toyama	18	25	43	7,263
	Wakayama	32	14	46	5,574
Total		346	271	617	97,562
4th Circuit.	Tottori	21	4	25	3,628
	Shimane	20	13	33	6,092
	Okayama	34	35	69	9,170
	Hiroshima	34	23	57	13,984
	Yamaguchi	20	20	40	8,191
	Tokushima.....	20	22	42	5,330
	Kagawa	25	35	60	6,581
	Ehime	38	21	59	8,115
	Kochi	19	24	43	5,429
	Total	231	197	428	66,520
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki.....	20	33	53	6,722
	Fukuoka.....	30	23	53	11,609
	Oita	28	11	39	6,308
	Saga.....	22	28	50	5,799
	Kumamoto	30	30	60	10,205
	Miyazaki.....	58	10	68	4,023
	Kagoshima.....	25	29	54	11,204
	Okinawa.....	62	...	62	3,362
	Total	275	164	439	59,232
Grand Total		1,458	1,184	2,642	379,796

ORDINARY ELEMENTARY COURSE (1900-1901).

Course.

Public.		Private.			Total No. of Pupils who completed Ordinary Course.
Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
...	...	...	...	...	193
6,349	15,387	2,728	2,737	5,465	20,920
5,389	12,957	135	118	253	13,210
5,822	19,546	34	44	78	19,709
5,165	15,889	...	...	...	15,939
5,706	15,812	...	...	...	15,864
5,900	16,141	20	11	31	16,224
5,123	12,636	13	23	36	12,741
3,914	19,950	83	48	131	11,137
6,255	16,985	5	4	9	17,064
2,024	6,500	...	...	...	6,547
9,395	20,968	...	...	...	21,035
61,042	163,771	3,018	2,985	6,003	170,390
3,136	10,155	484	371	855	11,053
6,569	15,581	19	27	46	15,696
3,869	14,238	...	...	...	14,285
2,748	9,185	23	25	48	9,293
1,441	6,554	18	12	30	6,616
3,422	11,497	4	1	5	11,557
2,558	10,286	14	10	24	10,353
23,743	77,496	562	446	1,008	78,853
6,616	14,578	4	3	7	14,610
6,891	16,398	41	17	58	16,526
10,062	23,839	20	20	40	23,952
3,939	8,763	...	...	...	8,804
5,343	13,506	...	...	...	13,534
9,091	23,045	...	...	...	23,124
4,455	11,007	...	...	...	11,049
5,382	14,049	5	1	6	14,112
2,753	7,443	...	...	...	7,501
3,409	10,038	...	...	...	10,093
4,365	11,628	...	...	...	11,671
3,506	9,080	...	2	2	9,128
65,812	163,374	70	43	113	164,104
2,602	6,230	...	...	...	6,255
4,537	10,629	18	4	22	10,684
6,082	15,252	16	15	31	15,352
7,927	21,911	58	56	114	22,082
5,749	13,940	10	6	16	13,996
2,096	7,426	...	...	...	7,468
4,834	11,415	...	...	...	11,475
6,665	12,780	52	35	87	12,926
3,825	9,254	9	7	16	9,313
42,317	108,837	163	123	286	109,551
3,059	9,781	8	26	34	9,868
9,042	20,651	11	4	15	20,719
3,160	9,468	...	...	...	9,507
2,901	8,700	...	...	...	8,750
7,156	17,361	...	...	...	17,421
2,054	6,077	12	17	29	6,174
5,747	16,951	...	...	...	17,005
1,026	4,388	...	...	...	4,450
34,145	93,377	31	47	78	93,894
227,059	606,855	3,844	3,644	7,488	616,985

TABLE 12.—NUMBER OF PUPILS WHO COMPLETED

Gov. Department,		Supplementary Courses connected			
Hokkaido,		Public.			
Fu and Ken.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.
Dept. of Education		...	...	...	...
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	421	151	572	148
	Kanagawa	147	45	192	...
	Niigata	143	13	156	...
	Saitama	272	68	340	...
	Chiba	363	75	438	...
	Ibaraki	327	61	388	...
	Gumma	15	1	16	...
	Tochigi	396	88	484	1
	Shizuoka	827	115	942	...
	Yamanashi	180	20	200	...
	Nagano	813	189	1,002	...
Total		3,904	826	4,730	149
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	372	84	456	4
	Miyagi	849	152	1,001	...
	Fukushima	1,167	103	1,270	...
	Iwate	191	11	202	...
	Aomori	309	41	350	...
	Yamagata	591	63	654	...
	Akita	892	89	981	...
Total		4,371	543	4,914	4
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	350	275	625	...
	Osaka	42	15	57	...
	Hyogo	142	174	316	...
	Nara	6	1	7	...
	Miye	535	162	697	...
	Aichi	269	65	334	...
	Shiga	492	191	683	...
	Gifu	313	75	388	...
	Fukui	400	61	461	...
	Ishikawa	37	6	43	...
	Toyama	29	175	204	...
	Wakayama	34	8	42	...
Total		2,649	1,208	3,857	...
4th Circuit.	Tottori	70	20	90	...
	Shimane	120	23	143	...
	Okayama	95	51	146	...
	Hiroshima	99	26	125	...
	Yamaguchi	139	28	167	...
	Tokushima	84	3	87	...
	Kagawa	7	9	16	...
	Ehime	214	71	285	...
	Kochi	64	19	83	...
Total		892	250	1,142	...
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	197	42	239	...
	Fukuoka	315	181	496	...
	Oita	1	229	230	...
	Saga	2	3	5	...
	Kumamoto	208	64	272	...
	Niigasaki	92	18	110	...
	Kagoshima	449	70	519	...
	Okinawa .....	...	...	...	...
Total		1,264	607	1,871	...
Grand Total		13,080	3,434	16,514	153

ORDINARY ELEMENTARY COURSE (1900-1901)-Continued.

with Ordinary Course.			Total No. of Pupils who completed Ordinary and Supplementary Courses.			
Private.		Total No. of Pupils who completed Supplementary Courses.	Attached to a Central & Local Normal Schools.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Female.	Total.					
...	193	...	...	193
147	295	867	68	15,959	5,760	21,787
...	...	192	...	13,149	253	13,402
...	...	156	85	19,702	78	19,865
...	...	340	50	16,229	...	16,279
...	...	438	52	16,250	...	16,302
...	...	388	52	16,529	31	16,612
...	...	16	69	12,652	36	12,757
3	4	488	56	11,434	135	11,625
...	...	942	70	17,927	9	18,006
...	...	200	47	6,700	...	6,747
...	...	1,002	67	21,970	...	22,037
150	299	5,029	616	168,501	6,302	175,419
3	7	463	43	10,611	862	11,516
...	...	1,001	69	16,582	46	16,697
...	...	1,270	47	15,508	...	15,555
...	...	202	60	9,387	48	9,495
...	...	350	32	6,904	30	6,966
...	...	654	55	12,151	5	12,211
...	...	981	43	11,267	24	11,334
3	7	4,921	349	82,410	1,015	83,774
...	...	625	25	15,203	7	15,235
...	...	57	70	16,455	58	16,583
...	...	316	73	24,155	40	24,268
...	...	7	41	8,770	...	8,811
...	...	697	28	14,203	...	14,231
...	...	334	79	23,379	...	23,458
...	...	683	42	11,690	...	11,732
...	...	388	57	14,437	6	14,500
...	...	461	58	7,904	...	7,962
...	...	43	55	10,081	...	10,136
...	...	204	43	11,832	...	11,875
...	...	42	46	9,122	2	9,170
...	...	3,857	617	167,231	113	167,961
...	...	90	25	6,320	...	6,345
...	...	143	33	10,772	22	10,827
...	...	146	69	15,398	31	15,498
...	...	125	57	22,036	114	22,207
...	...	167	40	14,107	16	14,163
...	...	87	42	7,513	...	7,555
...	...	16	60	11,431	...	11,491
...	...	285	59	13,065	87	13,211
...	...	83	43	9,337	16	9,396
...	...	1,142	428	109,979	286	110,693
...	...	239	53	10,020	34	10,107
...	...	496	53	21,147	15	21,215
...	...	230	39	9,698	...	9,737
...	...	5	50	8,705	...	8,755
...	...	272	60	17,633	...	17,693
...	...	110	68	6,187	29	6,234
...	...	519	54	17,470	...	17,524
...	62	4,388	...	4,450
...	...	1,871	439	95,248	78	95,765
153	306	16,820	2,642	623,369	7,794	633,805

TABLE 13.—NUMBER OF PUPILS WHO COMPLETED

Gov. Department, Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.	Higher Course.							
	Attached to Central & Local Normal Schools.			Public			Private.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Dept. of Education.....	56	69	125	...	...	...	...	...
1st Circuit.								
Tokyo .....	...	12	12	1,598	1,528	3,126	268	239
Kanagawa .....	...	...	...	1,764	584	2,348	13	2
Niigata	9	26	35	2,726	597	3,323	...	...
Saitama	13	7	20	2,130	335	2,465	5	...
Chiba	16	9	25	2,928	556	3,484	...	...
Ibaraki	22	10	32	3,058	664	3,722	...	...
Gumma	9	20	29	2,217	436	2,653	...	...
Tochigi	14	8	22	2,508	657	3,165	16	1
Shizuoka	3	8	11	3,103	751	3,854	...	...
Yamanashi	6	17	23	1,453	293	1,746	...	...
Nagano	13	8	21	3,965	779	4,744	...	...
Total	105	125	230	27,150	7,180	34,330	302	242
2nd Circuit.								
Hokkaido	20	9	29	1,237	418	1,655	89	48
Miyagi .....	...	24	24	2,263	635	2,898	...	...
Fukushima	16	10	26	2,888	570	3,458	...	...
Iwate	11	10	21	1,089	255	1,294	...	...
Aomori	20	9	29	826	140	966	...	...
Yamagata	11	21	32	1,881	258	2,139	...	...
Akita	15	16	31	1,095	176	1,271	...	...
Total	93	96	192	11,229	2,452	13,681	89	48
3rd Circuit.								
Kyoto	11	10	21	1,520	407	1,927	...	...
Osaka	29	31	60	1,969	730	2,699	19	...
Hyogo	24	12	36	2,438	746	3,184	...	...
Nara	10	10	20	1,327	373	1,700	...	...
Miye	11	5	16	1,839	389	2,228	...	...
Aichi	24	27	51	2,949	781	3,730	...	...
Shiga	6	...	6	1,378	214	1,592	...	...
Gifu	20	17	37	1,579	368	1,947	...	...
Fukui	14	5	19	987	150	1,137	...	...
Ishikawa	16	26	42	1,207	266	1,473	...	...
Toyama	10	16	26	972	173	1,195	...	...
Wakayama	14	23	37	1,223	269	1,442	...	...
Total	189	182	371	19,388	4,866	24,254	19	...
4th Circuit.								
Tottori	40	...	40	899	101	1,000	...	...
Shimane	22	21	43	1,214	323	1,537	...	...
Okayama	25	17	42	2,867	800	3,667	11	...
Hiroshima	14	16	30	2,125	612	2,737	32	20
Yamaguchi	7	6	13	2,260	586	2,846	...	...
Tokushima	40	23	63	1,104	153	1,257	...	...
Kagawa	19	12	31	1,175	301	1,476	...	...
Ehime	17	11	28	1,334	588	1,922	6	...
Kochi	8	19	27	905	303	1,208	3	2
Total	192	125	317	13,883	3,767	17,650	52	23
5th Circuit.								
Nagasaki	18	12	30	1,121	356	1,477	1	...
Fukuoka	36	22	58	3,957	1,000	4,957	...	...
Oita	10	7	17	1,670	400	2,070	...	...
Saga	13	17	30	1,622	629	2,251	...	...
Kumamoto	22	15	37	2,024	701	2,725	...	...
Miyazaki	19	...	19	751	148	899	...	11
Kagoshima	27	33	60	2,785	588	3,373	...	...
Okinawa	18	...	18	305	11	316	...	...
Total	163	106	269	14,235	3,833	18,068	1	11
Grand Total	798	706	1,504	85,885	22,066	107,951	462	323

HIGHER ELEMENTARY COURSE (1900-1901).

		Supplementary Courses connected with Higher Course.					Total No. of Pupils who completed Higher & Supplementary Courses.			
Total.	Total No. of Pupils Completed Higher Course.	Attached to Central & Local Normal Schools.	Public.			Total No. of Pupils who Completed Supplementary Courses.	Attached to Central & Local Normal Schools.	Public.	Private.	Total.
		Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.					
...	125	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	125
507	3,645	...	...	...	...	...	12	3,126	507	3,645
15	2,363	...	...	10	10	10	...	2,358	15	2,373
...	3,358	1	...	7	7	8	36	3,330	...	3,366
5	2,490	...	...	...	...	...	20	2,465	5	2,490
...	3,209	...	15	8	23	23	25	3,207	...	3,232
...	3,754	...	33	...	33	33	32	3,755	...	3,787
...	2,682	...	...	...	...	...	29	2,653	...	2,682
17	3,204	...	...	...	...	...	22	3,165	17	3,204
...	3,865	...	102	17	119	119	11	3,973	...	3,984
...	1,769	...	5	11	16	16	23	1,762	...	1,885
...	4,765	...	357	54	411	411	21	5,155	...	5,176
544	35,104	1	512	107	619	620	231	34,949	544	35,724
137	1,821	...	29	18	47	47	29	1,702	137	1,868
...	2,922	...	...	...	...	...	24	2,898	...	2,922
...	3,484	...	74	21	95	95	26	3,553	...	3,579
...	1,315	...	...	13	13	13	21	1,307	...	1,328
...	995	...	2	50	52	52	29	1,018	...	1,047
...	2,171	...	...	...	...	...	32	2,139	...	2,171
...	1,302	...	7	1	8	8	31	1,279	...	1,310
137	14,010	...	112	103	215	215	192	13,896	137	14,225
...	1,948	...	...	13	13	13	21	1,940	...	1,961
19	2,778	...	...	55	55	55	60	2,754	19	2,833
...	3,220	...	...	95	95	95	36	3,279	...	3,315
...	1,720	...	50	20	70	70	20	1,770	...	1,790
...	2,244	...	...	...	...	...	16	2,228	...	2,244
...	3,781	...	4	...	4	4	51	3,734	...	3,785
...	1,598	...	...	22	22	22	6	1,614	...	1,620
...	1,984	...	...	...	...	...	37	1,947	...	1,984
...	1,156	...	...	...	...	...	19	1,137	...	1,156
...	1,515	...	1	...	1	1	42	1,474	...	1,516
...	1,171	...	...	...	...	...	26	1,145	...	1,171
...	1,529	...	...	17	17	17	37	1,509	...	1,546
19	24,644	...	55	222	277	277	371	24,531	19	24,921
...	1,040	...	...	...	...	...	40	1,000	...	1,040
...	1,580	7	8	8	16	23	50	1,553	...	1,603
11	3,720	...	2	...	2	2	42	3,669	11	3,722
52	2,819	...	...	...	...	...	30	2,767	52	2,819
...	2,859	...	...	...	...	...	13	2,846	...	2,859
...	1,320	...	...	...	...	...	63	1,256	...	1,320
...	1,507	...	...	...	...	...	31	1,476	...	1,507
6	1,956	...	1	2	3	3	28	1,925	6	1,939
5	1,240	...	21	2	23	23	27	1,231	5	1,263
74	18,041	7	32	12	44	51	324	17,694	74	18,092
1	1,508	...	1	...	1	1	30	1,478	1	1,509
...	5,015	51	231	35	266	317	109	5,223	...	5,332
...	2,037	...	13	84	97	97	17	2,167	...	2,184
...	2,281	...	...	...	...	...	30	2,251	...	2,281
...	2,762	...	13	...	13	13	37	2,738	...	2,775
11	939	...	...	...	...	...	19	899	11	929
...	3,433	...	109	27	136	136	60	3,509	...	3,569
...	334	...	...	...	...	...	18	316	...	334
12	18,349	51	367	146	513	564	320	18,581	12	18,913
786	110,273	59	1,078	590	1,668	1,727	1,563	109,651	786	112,000

TABLE 14.—STATISTICS OF

Gov. Department,		No. of Kindergartens.		
Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.		Attached to Central and Local Normal Schools	Public.	Private.
Dept. of Education.		1	...	...
1st Circuit.	Tokyo .....	...	18	19
	Kanagawa .....	...	3	3
	Niigata	1	...	...
	Saitama .....	...	1	...
	Chiba .....	...	...	1
	Ibaraki .....	...	3	1
	Gumma .....	...	3	1
	Shizuoka .....	...	7	...
	Yamanashi .....	...	...	1
	Nagano .....	...	1	...
Total		1	36	26
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido .....	...	...	3
	Miyagi .....	...	1	...
	Fukushima .....	...	1	1
	Yamagata .....	...	1	...
	Total .....	...	3	4
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	1	26	4
	Osaka	1	38	4
	Hyogo .....	...	5	7
	Nara .....	...	5	...
	Miye .....	...	1	2
	Aichi .....	...	1	2
	Shiga .....	...	4	2
	Fukui .....	...	4	...
	Ishikawa	1	2	...
	Wakayama .....	...	3	...
	Total	3	89	21
4th Circuit.	Shimane	1	...	...
	Okayama	1	12	1
	Hiroshima .....	...	1	2
	Yamaguchi .....	...	5	1
	Tokushima	1	...	...
	Kagawa	1	3	...
	Ehime .....	...	1	2
	Kochi .....	...	5	...
Total		4	27	6
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	1	2	1
	Fukuoka .....	...	1	2
	Oita .....	...	3	...
	Saga .....	...	1	...
	Kumamoto .....	...	6	...
	Miyazaki .....	...	...	1
	Kagoshima .....	...	1	...
Total		1	14	4
Grand Total		10	169	61

KINDERGARTENS (1900-1901).

Total.	Conductors.			
	Attached to Central and Local Normal Schools	Public.	Private.	Total.
1	7	...	...	7
37	...	57	44	101
6	...	7	5	12
1	1	...	...	1
1	...	1	...	1
1	...	...	1	1
4	...	...	3	3
4	...	11	2	13
7	...	16	...	16
1	...	...	3	3
1	...	3	...	3
63	1	95	58	154
3	...	...	5	5
1	...	4	...	4
2	...	3	5	8
1	...	1	...	1
7	...	8	10	18
31	...	89	10	99
43	2	100	7	109
12	...	16	15	31
5	...	8	...	8
3	...	3	5	8
3	...	5	5	10
6	...	8	3	11
4	...	4	...	4
3	...	2	...	2
3	...	5	...	5
113	2	240	45	287
1	2	...	...	2
14	4	25	2	31
3	...	3	11	14
6	...	9	2	11
1	...	...	...	...
4	2	4	...	6
3	...	2	8	10
5	...	9	...	9
37	8	52	23	83
4	...	8	1	9
3	...	2	3	5
3	...	8	...	8
1	...	1	...	1
6	...	19	...	19
1	...	...	1	1
1	...	4	...	4
19	...	42	5	47
240	18	437	141	596

TABLE 14.—STATISTICS OF

Gov. Department	Infants.									
	Attached to Central & Local Normal Schools.			Public.			Private.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.										
Dept. of Education.....	76	72	148	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st Circuit.	Tokyo.....	...	...	1,163	873	2,036	600	587	1,187	
	Kanagawa.....	...	...	134	121	255	63	29	92	
	Niigata.....	24	16	40	...	...	...	...	...
	Saitama.....	...	...	23	32	55	...	...	...
	Chiba.....	...	...	...	...	...	42	42	84	
	Ibaraki.....	...	...	205	139	344	48	38	86	
	Gumma.....	...	...	177	168	345	20	20	40	
	Shizuoka.....	...	...	371	352	723	...	...	...
	Yamanashi.....	...	...	...	...	...	41	29	70	
Nagano.....	...	...	88	62	150	...	...	...
Total.....	24	16	40	2,161	1,747	3,908	814	745	1,559	
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido.....	...	...	...	...	...	94	79	173	
	Miyagi.....	...	...	79	63	142	...	...	...
	Fukushima.....	...	...	58	61	119	43	68	111	
	Yamagata.....	...	...	23	24	47	...	...	...
	Total.....	...	...	160	148	308	137	147	284	
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto.....	24	11	35	1,420	1,134	2,554	77	73	150
	Osaka.....	47	40	87	3,002	2,724	5,726	124	120	244
	Hyogo.....	...	...	...	284	220	504	196	179	375
	Nara.....	...	...	...	197	192	389	...	...	...
	Miye.....	...	...	...	51	46	97	94	94	188
	Aichi.....	...	...	...	76	74	150	97	86	183
	Shiga.....	...	...	...	208	157	365	70	67	137
	Fukui.....	...	...	...	175	127	302	...	...	...
	Ishikawa.....	23	18	41	66	66	132	...	...	...
	Wakayama.....	...	...	...	169	158	327	...	...	...
	Total.....	94	69	163	5,648	4,898	10,546	658	619	1,277
4th Circuit.	Shimane.....	44	30	74	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Okayama.....	51	41	92	746	659	1,405	16	25	41
	Hiroshima.....	...	...	...	26	32	58	103	65	168
	Yamaguchi.....	...	...	...	150	106	256	12	17	29
	Tokushima.....	19	10	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kagawa.....	57	38	95	133	129	262	...	...	...
	Ehime.....	...	...	...	33	19	52	125	122	248
	Kochi.....	...	...	...	189	168	357	...	...	...
Total.....	171	119	290	1,277	1,113	2,390	256	230	486	
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki.....	45	44	89	156	135	291	29	14	43
	Fukuoka.....	...	...	...	35	39	74	56	59	115
	Oita.....	...	...	...	143	118	261	...	...	...
	Saga.....	...	...	...	45	40	85	...	...	...
	Kumamoto.....	...	...	...	234	238	472	...	...	...
	Miyazaki.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	16	40
	Kagoshima.....	...	...	...	116	88	204	...	...	...
Total.....	45	44	89	729	658	1,387	106	92	198	
Grand Total.....	410	320	730	9,975	8,564	18,539	1,971	1,835	3,804	

× Foreigners

KINDERGARTENS (1900-1901)-Continued.

			Those who completed Kindergarten Course.											
Total. No. of Infants.			Attached to Central & Local Normal Schools.			Public.			Private.			Total No. of those who Completed Kindergarten Course.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
76	72	148	29	27	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	27	56
1,763	1,460	3,223	...	...	...	401	285	686	145	157	304	548	442	990
197	150	347	...	...	...	65	53	118	22	9	31	87	62	149
24	16	40	22	13	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	13	35
23	32	55	...	...	...	11	13	24	...	...	...	11	13	24
42	42	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	30	69	39	30	69
253	177	430	...	...	...	111	65	176	18	17	35	129	82	211
197	188	385	...	...	...	115	93	208	3	13	16	118	106	224
371	352	723	...	...	...	218	181	399	...	...	...	218	181	399
41	29	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	16	40	24	16	40
88	62	150	...	...	...	61	40	101	...	...	...	61	40	101
2,999	2,508	5,507	22	13	35	982	730	1,712	253	242	495	1,257	985	2,242
94	79	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	17	40	23	17	40
79	63	142	...	...	...	29	26	55	...	...	...	29	26	55
101	129	230	...	...	...	39	39	78	21	37	58	60	76	136
23	24	47	...	...	...	18	17	35	...	...	...	18	17	35
297	295	592	...	...	...	86	82	168	44	54	98	130	136	266
1,521	1,218	2,739	14	7	21	735	543	1,278	30	30	60	779	580	1,359
3,173	2,884	6,057	12	13	25	1,284	1,155	2,439	35	46	81	1,331	1,214	2,545
480	399	879	...	...	...	151	118	269	115	100	215	266	218	484
197	192	389	...	...	...	108	90	198	...	...	...	108	90	198
145	140	285	...	...	...	37	19	56	35	42	77	72	61	133
173	160	333	...	...	...	35	22	57	37	25	62	72	47	119
278	224	502	...	...	...	86	57	143	41	38	79	127	95	222
175	127	302	...	...	...	119	93	212	...	...	...	119	93	212
89	84	173	14	8	22	40	39	79	...	...	...	54	47	101
169	158	327	...	...	...	71	59	130	...	...	...	71	59	130
6,400	5,586	11,986	40	28	68	2,666	2,195	4,861	293	281	574	2,999	2,504	5,503
44	30	74	31	18	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	18	49
813	725	1,538	27	15	42	336	284	620	5	9	14	368	308	676
129	97	226	...	...	...	18	14	32	19	21	40	37	35	72
162	123	285	...	...	...	85	68	153	6	3	9	91	71	162
19	10	29	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
190	167	357	38	29	67	45	45	90	...	...	...	83	74	157
158	142	300	...	...	...	10	5	15	40	44	84	50	49	99
189	168	357	...	...	...	139	127	266	...	...	...	139	127	266
1,704	1,462	3,166	113	62	175	633	543	1,176	70	77	147	816	682	1,498
230	193	423	24	24	48	77	70	147	19	5	24	120	99	219
91	98	189	...	...	...	32	11	43	20	12	32	52	23	75
114	118	261	...	...	...	56	43	99	...	...	...	56	43	99
45	40	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
234	238	472	...	...	...	137	132	269	...	...	...	137	132	269
21	19	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	9	25	16	9	25
116	88	204	...	...	...	48	26	74	...	...	...	48	26	74
880	794	1,674	24	24	48	350	282	632	55	26	81	429	332	761
12,356	10,717	23,073	228	154	382	4,717	3,832	8,549	715	680	1,395	5,660	4,666	10,326
						1	1	1				1	1	1

TABLE 15.—STATISTICS OF BLIND AND DUMB SCHOOLS (1900–1901).

Gov. Department, Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.	No. of Schools.			Teachers.					
	Gov. and Publ.	Private.	Total.	Gov. and Public.		Private.		Total No. of Teachers.	
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Dept. of Education.....	1	...	1	11	4	15	...	11	4
1st Circuit.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	2
2nd Circuit.	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	1
	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...
	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	6	1
3rd Circuit.	1	...	1	10	5	15	...	10	5
	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
4th Circuit.	1	2	3	10	5	15	...	15	6
	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	1
5th Circuit.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	3
Grand Total	2	9	11	21	9	30	17	38	16

× Foreigners.

TABLE 15.—STATISTICS OF BLIND AND DUMB SCHOOLS—(1900–1901)—Continued.

Gov. Department,	No. of Pupils.										Dumb Pupils.																																							
	Blind Pupils.																																																	
	Ordinary Course.				Industrial Course.				Ordinary Course.				Industrial Course.				Private				Total No. of																													
	Gov. and Public.		Private.		Gov. and Public.		Private.		Gov. and Public.		Private.		Gov. and Public.		Private.		Total No. of		Total No. of																															
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.																													
Dept. of Education	43	7	50	...	...	...	8	1	9	...	...	...	59	97	62	159	...	...	...	7	6	13	...	...	172	155	76	231																						
	Nigata .....					...					...					...					...					...					...
	{Shizuoka														
1st Circuit.	Total									
	{Hokkaido									
	{Fukushima									
2nd Circuit.	Total				
	{Kyoto				
	{Osaka				
3rd Circuit.	Total				
	{Aichi				
	{Total				
4th Circuit.	Total				
	{Nagasaki				
	{Kagoshima				
5th Circuit.	Total				
	{Total				
	{Total				
Grand Total.....	Total				
	{Total				
	{Total				

TABLE 15.—BLIND AND DUMB SCHOOLS (1900-1901)—Continued.

		No. of Pupils who completed their Courses of Study.											
		Blind Pupils.				Total.				Dumb Pupils.			
		Ordinary Course.		Industrial Course.		Total.		Total.		Ordinary Course.		In- dustrial Course	
		Gov. and Public.		Gov.		Private.		Gov. and Public.		Gov. and Public.		Gov.	
		Male.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Total.
Gov. Department, Hokkaido, Iw. and Ken.	Dept. of Education	4	6	...	...	...	10	1	2	3	1	4	14
	Shizuoka .....	...	...	5	4	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Hokkaido .....	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Kyoto .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8	...	8	8
Grand Total		4	6	8	4	12	22	7	4	11	1	12	34

TABLE 16.—STATISTICS OF HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOLS (1900-1901).

	No. of Schools.	Instructors.					Pupils.			Graduates.		
		Instructors.	Assistant Instructors.	<i>Shokutaku.</i>	Foreigners.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Higher Normal School...	1	35	6	26	2	69	480	...	480	97	...	97
Higher Normal School for Females.....	1	20	7	13	1	41	...	323	323	...	83	83
Total	2	55	13	39	3	110	480	323	803	97	83	180

Dept. of Education.

TABLE 17.—NUMBER OF NORMAL

Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.		Schools:—				Male.
		For Males.	For Females.	For Males and Females.	Total.	
1st Circuit.	Tokyo.....	1	1	...	2	26
	Kanagawa	1	...	...	1	19
	Niigata.....	2	1	...	3	33
	Saitama.....	1	...	...	1	16
	Chiba.....	...	...	1	1	19
	Ibaraki.....	1	...	...	1	14
	Gumba	1	...	...	1	14
	Tochigi.....	1	...	...	1	17
	Shizuoka .....	...	...	1	1	15
	Yamanashi .....	...	...	1	1	8
	Nagano.....	...	...	1	1	23
	Total	8	2	4	14	204
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	1	...	...	1	13
	Miyagi .....	...	...	1	1	14
	Fukushima .....	...	...	1	1	17
	Iwate.....	...	...	1	1	12
	Aomori	1	...	...	1	15
	Yamagata.....	1	...	...	1	14
	Akita.....	...	...	1	1	14
	Total	3	...	4	7	99
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto.....	...	...	1	1	16
	Osaka.....	1	1	...	2	20
	Hyogo.....	1	...	...	1	14
	Nara.....	1	...	...	1	13
	Miye.....	1	...	...	1	17
	Aichi.....	1	...	1	2	23
	Shiga.....	1	...	...	1	16
	Gifu.....	1	...	...	1	15
	Fukui.....	1	...	...	1	13
	Ishikawa .....	...	...	1	1	9
	Toyama.....	...	...	1	1	13
	Wakayama .....	...	...	1	1	14
	Total	8	1	5	14	183
4th Circuit.	Tottori	1	...	...	1	10
	Shimane.....	1	...	...	1	15
	Okayama	1	...	...	1	16
	Hiroshima .....	...	...	1	1	12
	Yamaguchi	1	...	...	1	18
	Tokushima .....	...	...	1	1	15
	Kagawa.....	...	...	1	1	15
	Ehime.....	...	...	1	1	11
	Kochi.....	1	...	...	1	10
	Total	5	...	4	9	122
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki .....	...	...	1	1	12
	Fukuoka .....	...	...	1	1	21
	Oita.....	1	...	...	1	10
	Saga.....	...	...	1	1	12
	Kumamoto	1	...	...	1	13
	Miyazaki	1	...	...	1	11
	Kagoshima .....	...	...	1	1	16
	Okinawa	1	...	...	1	9
	Total	4	...	4	8	104
Grand Total.....		28	3	21	52	712

X Foreigners.

SCHOOLS AND OF INSTRUCTORS (1900-1901).

Instructors and Teachers.							
Instructors and Assistant Instructors.		Teachers.			Total No. of Instructors and Teachers.		
Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
2	28	6	...	6	31	2	34
...	19	2	...	2	21	...	21
3	36	6	...	6	39	3	42
...	16	4	...	4	20	...	20
3	22	1	...	1	20	3	23
...	14	2	...	2	16	...	16
...	14	2	...	2	17	...	17
...	17	1	...	1	18	...	18
2	17	10	1	11	25	3	28
2	10	3	...	3	1	2	13
2	25	8	...	8	1	2	33
14	218	45	1	46	250	15	265
		1	1	1			
1	14	7	...	7	20	1	21
2	16	2	1	3	16	3	19
1	18	...	1	1	17	2	19
1	13	2	1	3	14	2	16
...	15	4	...	4	19	...	19
...	14	1	...	1	15	...	15
1	15	3	...	3	17	1	18
6	105	19	3	22	118	9	127
2	18	4	...	4	20	2	22
3	23	2	...	2	22	3	25
...	14	4	1	5	18	1	19
...	13	3	...	3	16	...	16
...	17	3	...	3	20	...	20
2	25	6	...	6	29	2	31
...	16	2	...	2	18	...	18
...	15	4	3	7	18	3	22
...	13	6	...	6	19	...	19
3	17	6	...	6	15	3	18
1	14	5	2	7	18	3	21
2	16	3	...	3	17	2	19
13	196	48	6	54	231	19	250
...	10	...	...	...	10	...	10
1	16	11	...	11	26	1	27
...	16	5	...	5	21	...	21
2	14	4	1	5	16	3	19
...	18	7	...	7	25	...	25
2	17	1	...	1	16	2	18
1	16	2	1	3	17	2	19
2	13	3	...	3	14	2	16
...	10	5	...	5	15	...	15
8	130	38	2	40	160	10	170
1	13	2	1	3	14	2	16
2	23	2	1	3	23	3	26
...	10	5	1	6	15	1	16
2	14	...	2	2	12	4	16
1	14	4	...	4	17	1	18
...	11	3	...	3	14	...	14
1	17	2	...	2	18	1	19
1	10	10	1	11	19	2	21
8	112	28	6	34	132	14	146
49	761	178	18	196	891	67	958
		1	1	1			

TABLE 18.—NUMBER OF PUPILS IN

	Hokkaido, <i>Fu and Ken.</i>	Main Course.			Simpler Course.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.
1st Circuit.	Tokyo.....	226	65	291	1
	Kanagawa.....	189	...	189	...
	Niigata.....	280	98	378	31
	Saitama.....	284	...	284	...
	Chiba.....	247	70	317	...
	Ibaraki.....	186	...	186	25
	Gunma.....	128	...	128	69
	Tochigi.....	198	...	198	...
	Shizuoka.....	195	78	273	...
	Yamanashi.....	116	35	151	...
	Nagano.....	298	62	360	...
	Total.....	2,347	408	2,755	126
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido.....	107	...	107	18
	Miyagi.....	113	39	152	78
	Fukushima.....	154	86	240	76
	Iwate.....	140	57	197	...
	Aomori.....	203	...	203	...
	Yamagata.....	248	...	248	...
	Akita.....	107	57	164	53
	Total.....	1,072	239	1,311	225
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto.....	222	65	287	...
	Osaka.....	221	105	326	...
	Hyogo.....	373	...	373	...
	Nara.....	134	...	134	28
	Miye.....	150	...	150	122
	Aichi.....	260	20	280	71
	Shiga.....	208	...	208	...
	Gifu.....	244	...	244	...
	Fukui.....	221	...	221	...
	Ishikawa.....	124	71	195	...
	Toyama.....	159	63	222	...
	Wakayama.....	165	40	205	26
	Total.....	2,481	364	2,845	247
4th Circuit.	Tottori.....	118	...	118	...
	Shimane.....	143	...	143	50
	Okayama.....	303	...	303	...
	Hiroshima.....	297	90	387	73
	Yamaguchi.....	189	...	189	69
	Tokushima.....	211	35	246	1
	Kagawa.....	124	47	171	77
	Ehime.....	173	22	195	...
	Kochi.....	127	...	127	64
	Total.....	1,685	194	1,879	334
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki.....	137	47	184	...
	Fukuoka.....	305	89	394	...
	Oita.....	143	...	143	83
	Saga.....	137	90	227	...
	Kumamoto.....	313	...	313	39
	Miyazaki.....	184	...	184	...
	Kagoshima.....	158	45	203	73
	Okinawa.....	126	...	126	23
	Total.....	1,503	271	1,774	218
Grand Total.....		9,088	1,476	10,564	1,150

NORMAL SCHOOLS (1900-1901).

No. of Pupils.						
Preparatory Course.	Training Course for Elementary School Teachers.			Total No. of Pupils.		
Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
64	82	...	82	373	65	438
...	49	...	49	238	...	238
...	112	38	150	423	136	559
...	201	...	201	485	...	485
...	128	77	205	876	147	522
...	...	...	...	211	...	211
...	...	35	35	197	35	232
...	36	...	36	234	...	234
...	137	...	137	332	78	410
...	28	40	68	144	75	219
...	311	64	375	609	126	735
64	1,084	254	1,338	3,621	662	4,283
74	36	88	74	285	38	273
...	36	...	36	227	39	266
...	109	10	119	339	96	435
...	39	...	39	179	57	236
...	70	...	70	273	...	273
...	45	...	45	293	...	293
...	...	...	...	160	57	217
74	335	48	383	1,706	287	1,993
...	...	...	...	222	65	287
...	63	...	63	284	105	389
...	...	...	...	373	...	373
19	24	...	24	205	...	205
...	30	...	30	302	...	302
...	60	...	60	391	20	411
63	20	...	20	291	...	291
...	107	65	172	351	65	416
...	75	...	75	296	...	296
...	56	...	56	180	71	251
...	117	36	153	276	99	375
35	32	...	32	258	40	298
117	584	101	685	3,429	465	3,894
...	53	...	53	171	...	171
...	124	45	169	317	45	362
...	40	...	40	343	...	343
...	...	...	...	370	90	460
...	240	...	240	498	...	498
...	...	...	...	212	35	247
...	62	...	62	263	47	310
...	157	...	157	330	22	352
...	35	...	35	226	...	226
...	711	45	756	2,730	239	2,969
...	39	...	39	176	47	223
...	76	39	115	381	128	509
...	40	40	80	266	40	306
...	...	39	39	137	129	266
...	...	37	87	352	37	389
93	...	...	...	277	...	277
...	32	...	32	263	45	308
...	56	17	73	205	17	222
93	243	172	415	2,057	443	2,500
438	2,957	620	3,577	13,543	2,096	15,639

TABLE 19.—NUMBER OF GRADUATES

	Hokkaido, <i>Fu and Ken.</i>	Main Course.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	23	...	23
	Kanagawa	32	...	32
	Niigata	4	27	31
	Saitama	34	...	34
	Chiba	28	22	50
	Ibaraki	22	...	22
	Gumba	23	...	23
	Tochigi	37	...	37
	Shizuoka	34	...	34
	Yamanashi .....	...	35	35
2nd Circuit.	Nagano	48	16	64
	Total	285	100	385
	Hokkaido	27	...	27
	Miyagi	20	18	38
	Fukushima	33	27	60
	Iwate	24	...	24
	Aomori	29	...	29
	Yamagata	34	...	34
	Akita	26	17	43
	Total	193	62	255
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	22	24	46
	Osaka	26	21	47
	Hyogo	40	...	40
	Nara	23	...	23
	Miye	21	...	21
	Aichi	32	...	32
	Shiga	18	...	18
	Gifu	40	...	40
	Fukui	34	...	34
	Ishikawa	24	24	48
4th Circuit.	Toyama	29	22	51
	Wakayama	24	19	43
	Total	333	110	443
	Tottori	22	...	22
	Shimane	22	...	22
	Okayama	55	...	55
	Hiroshima	30	24	54
	Yamaguchi	31	...	31
	Tokushima	27	...	27
	Kagawa	24	21	45
5th Circuit.	Ehime	16	...	16
	Kochi .....	...	...	...
	Total	227	45	272
	Nagasaki	20	8	28
	Fukuoka	63	22	85
	Cita	27	...	27
	Saga	22	22	44
	Kumamoto	64	...	74
	Miyazaki	26	...	26
	Kagoshima	25	16	41
Grand Total.	Okinawa	24	...	24
	Total	271	68	339
Grand Total.....		1,309	385	1,694

IN NORMAL SCHOOLS (1900-1901).

No. of Graduates.				
Simpler Course.	Preparatory Course.	Training Course for Elementary School Teachers.		
Male.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	38	122	...	122
2	...	9	...	9
34	...	74	38	112
...	...	290	...	290
...	...	128	77	205
...
25	...	...	29	29
...	...	58	...	58
...	...	210	...	210
...	...	63	40	103
...	...	455	102	557
62	38	1,409	286	1,695
16	74	63	36	99
36	...	56	...	56
...	...	171	9	180
...	...	37	...	37
9	...	70	39	109
2	...	38	...	38
...	...	42	...	42
63	74	477	84	561
9	...	96	2	98
...	...	173	...	173
...	...	237	...	237
2	19	24	...	24
50	...	97	...	97
7	...	120	...	120
...	58	17	...	17
6	...	417	65	482
1	...	113	...	113
...	...	92	...	92
...	...	145	77	222
23	65	31	...	31
98	142	1,562	144	1,706
...	...	71	...	71
32	...	111	45	56
...	...	77	...	77
32	...	35	...	35
...
4	...	80	29	109
32	...	62	...	62
4	...	157	...	157
23	...	50	...	50
126	...	643	74	717
...	...	47	...	37
4	...	70	39	109
41	...	80	127	207
...	...	...	39	39
...	...	...	37	37
...	93	...	...	...
...	...	63	...	63
...	...	56	8	64
45	93	306	250	556
394	347	4,397	838	5,235

3rd Circuit.		6	1	7	58	34	92	6	4	10	64	38	102
Hyogo.....	3	2	7	37	20	34	57	6	18	18	43	38	102
Nara	4	...	4	28	34	34	62	...	7	16	28	34	62
Miye	4	1	5	47	29	29	76	9	...	...	56	36	92
Aichi	2	...	2	11	16	16	27	...	...	...	11	16	27
Shiga	4	...	4	46	29	29	75	...	...	...	46	29	75
Gifu	3	...	3	29	21	21	50	...	...	...	29	21	50
Fukui	4	...	4	37	21	21	58	...	...	...	37	21	58
Ishikawa	3	...	3	24	23	23	47	...	...	...	24	23	47
Toyama	3	...	3	31	12	12	43	...	...	...	31	12	43
Wakayama	4	...	4	485	317	317	892	21	29	44	506	340	846
Total	2	...	2	17	10	10	27	...	7	...	17	10	27
Tot'ori	3	1	4	29	30	30	59	5	...	12	34	37	71
Shimane	3	1	4	39	26	26	65	8	11	19	37	37	84
Okayama	4	1	5	34	36	36	70	5	9	14	39	45	84
Hiroshima.....	5	...	5	60	32	32	92	...	...	...	60	32	92
Yamaguchi	3	...	3	37	18	18	55	...	...	...	37	18	55
Tokushima	2	...	2	36	21	21	57	...	...	...	36	21	57
Kagawa.....	3	...	3	30	30	30	60	3	5	8	33	35	68
Ehime	2	...	2	43	44	44	87	...	...	...	43	44	87
Kochi.....	2	...	2	325	247	247	572	21	32	53	346	279	625
Total	4	...	4	26	18	18	44	6	6	12	32	34	66
Nagasaki	5	...	5	64	32	32	96	...	...	...	64	32	96
Fukuoka	6	...	6	49	48	48	97	...	...	...	49	48	97
Oita	3	...	3	39	35	35	74	...	...	...	39	35	74
Saga	2	...	2	49	61	61	110	...	...	...	49	61	110
Kumamoto	3	...	3	21	17	17	38	...	...	...	21	17	38
Miyazaki	5	...	5	40	26	26	66	...	...	...	40	26	66
Kagoshima	1	...	1	9	10	10	19	...	...	...	9	10	19
Okinawa	30	1	31	297	27	27	641	6	6	12	303	235	553
Total	100	34	104	1,829	1,240	1,240	3,078	328	319	647	2,167	1,668	3,775
Grand Total.....	24	34	24	2	2	2	11	328	319	647	2,167	1,668	3,775

* Branch Schools.
 × Foreigners.

TABLE 21.—NUMBER OF PUPILS IN MIDDLE

Gov. Department, Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.		No. of Pupils.			
		Gov. and Public.			
		Main Course.	Technical course.	Supplementary Course.	Total.
Dept. of Education		321	...	...	321
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	2,292	...	...	2,292
	Kanagawa	373	...	...	373
	Niigata	2,375	...	3	2,378
	Saitama	1,190	...	...	1,190
	Chiba	1,179	...	...	1,179
	Ibaraki	1,665	...	...	1,665
	Gumma	1,405	81	...	1,486
	Tochigi	944	...	...	944
	Shizuoka	1,571	...	...	1,571
	Yamanashi	646	...	...	646
	Nagano	1,907	...	2	1,909
Total		15,547	81	5	15,633
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	741	...	...	741
	Miyagi	1,943	...	...	1,943
	Fukushima	1,954	...	...	1,954
	Iwate	776	...	...	776
	Aomori	875	...	...	875
	Yamagata	1,749	...	...	1,749
	Akita	857	...	...	857
Total		8,895	...	...	8,895
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	1,297	...	...	1,297
	Osaka	2,548	...	...	2,548
	Hyogo	1,636	...	...	1,636
	Nara	1,163	...	...	1,163
	Miye	1,311	...	...	1,311
	Aichi	1,555	...	...	1,555
	Shiga	610	...	...	610
	Gifu	1,292	...	...	1,292
	Fukui	1,059	...	...	1,059
	Ishikawa	1,213	...	2	1,215
	Toyama	913	...	...	913
	Wakayama	962	...	...	962
Total		15,559	...	2	15,561
4th Circuit.	Tottori	598	...	...	598
	Shimane	1,347	...	...	1,347
	Okayama	1,372	...	...	1,372
	Hiroshima	1,473	...	...	1,473
	Yamaguchi	1,906	...	...	1,906
	Tokushima	1,229	...	...	1,229
	Kagawa	1,274	...	...	1,274
	Ehime	1,328	...	...	1,328
	Kochi	1,609	...	6	1,615
Total		12,136	...	6	12,142
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	1,022	...	...	1,022
	Fukuoka	2,305	...	...	2,305
	Oita	1,935	...	...	1,935
	Saga	1,516	...	...	1,516
	Kumamoto	2,170	...	...	2,170
	Miyazaki	835	...	...	835
	Kagoshima	1,530	...	33	1,563
	Okinawa	473	...	...	473
Total		11,786	...	33	11,819
Grand Total		64,244	81	46	64,371
		×	1	×	1

× Foreigners.

SCHOOLS AND OF GRADUATES (1900-1901).

		Graduates.				
Private. Main Course.	Total No. of Pupils.	Gov. and Public.			Private. Main Course.	Total No. of Graduates.
		Main Course.	Supplement- ary course.	Total.		
...	321	40	...	40	...	40
10,741	13,033	326	112	438	1,972	2,410
...	373	11	...	11	...	11
...	2,378	168	6	174	...	174
228	1,418	79	22	101	15	116
159	1,338	47	...	47	...	47
...	1,665	74	...	74	...	74
...	1,486	42	14	56	...	56
280	1,224	91	...	91	...	91
...	1,571	140	...	140	...	140
...	646	42	...	42	...	42
...	1,909	118	...	118	...	118
11,408	27,041	1,138	154	1,292	1,987	3,279
...	741	60	...	60	...	60
287	2,230	200	74	274	25	299
...	1,954	154	...	154	...	154
...	776	65	...	65	...	65
202	1,077	85	...	85	30	115
...	1,749	148	...	148	...	148
...	857	29	...	29	...	29
489	9,384	741	74	815	55	870
...	1,297	109	...	109	...	109
...	2,548	248	...	248	...	248
177	1,813	113	...	113	13	126
162	1,325	106	...	106	7	113
...	1,311	66	...	66	...	66
202	1,757	170	...	170	7	177
...	610	35	...	35	...	35
...	1,292	122	...	122	...	122
...	1,059	117	...	117	...	117
...	1,215	91	...	91	...	91
...	913	82	...	82	...	82
...	962	104	...	104	...	104
541	16,102	1,363	...	1,363	27	1,390
...	598	44	...	44	...	44
169	1,516	83	...	83	4	87
596	1,968	94	...	94	59	153
333	1,806	96	...	96	11	107
...	1,906	208	...	208	...	208
...	1,229	127	...	127	...	127
...	1,274	115	...	115	...	115
139	1,467	136	...	136	...	136
...	1,615	147	...	147	...	147
1,237	13,379	1,050	...	1,050	74	1,124
268	1,290	86	...	86	20	106
...	2,305	225	...	225	...	225
...	1,935	112	...	112	...	112
...	1,516	185	...	185	...	185
...	2,170	294	...	294	...	294
...	835	38	...	38	...	38
...	1,563	84	...	84	...	84
...	473	40	...	40	...	40
268	12,087	1,064	...	1,064	20	1,084
13,943	78,314	5,396	228	5,624	2,163	7,787

TABLE 22.—NUMBER OF HIGHER FEMALE

Gov. Department, Fu and Ken.		No.										
		No. of Schools.			Gov. and Public.							Regu Male.
		Gov. and Public.	Private.	Total.	Regular Teachers.			Assistant- teachers.			Total No. of Instructors in Gov. and Public Schools.	
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Dept. of Education ...	1	...	1	3	16	19	...	...	...	19	...	
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	2	...	2	6	15	21	2	3	5	26	...
	Niigata	2	...	2	4	4	8	*	1	3	11	...
	Saitama	1	...	1	2	3	5	...	*	1	6	...
	Chiba	1	...	1	1	2	3	...	*	1	4	...
	Ibaraki	1	...	1	3	3	5	1	1	2	7	...
	Gumma	1	...	1	1	5	6	...	2	2	8	...
	Tochigi	1	...	1	1	2	3	*	2	4	5	...
	Shizuoka .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	*	2	3	...
	Nagano	1	...	1	3	4	7	*	1	11	18	...
Total	10	1	11	21	37	58	*	4	24	86	...	
2nd Circuit.	Miyagi	1	...	1	1	9	10	1	3	4	14	...
	Fukushima	1	...	1	1	3	4	...	1	1	5	...
	Iwate	1	...	1	...	2	2	4	2	6	8	...
	Yamagata	4	...	4	5	12	17	*	8	11	28	...
	Total	7	...	7	7	26	33	*	15	21	56	...
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	1	...	1	5	12	17	3	21	24	41	...
	Osaka	3	...	3	10	12	22	8	23	31	53	...
	Nara	1	...	1	...	9	9	...	8	8	17	...
	Miye	1	...	1	1	9	10	2	4	6	18	...
	Shiga	2	...	2	6	6	12	8	7	15	27	...
	Gifu	2	...	2	1	2	3	*	6	7	10	...
	Fukui	1	...	1	1	4	5	*	2	3	6	...
	Ishikawa	1	...	1	...	4	4	2	3	5	9	...
	Wakayama	1	...	1	...	2	2	*	3	4	5	...
Total	13	...	13	24	60	84	*	27	39	106	...	
4th Circuit.	Tottori	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	3	4	6	...
	Shimane	2	...	2	1	1	2	*	4	5	7	...
	Okayama	1	1	2	1	2	3	*	3	4	7	...
	Hiroshima .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Yamaguchi	1	...	1	...	6	6	3	3	6	12	...
	Kagawa .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Ehime	2	1	3	1	1	2	*	6	11	13	3
	Kochi	1	...	1	3	5	8	3	2	5	13	...
	Total	8	4	12	6	17	23	*	21	29	62	6
5th Circuit.	Fukuoka	4	...	4	1	14	15	*	10	20	35	...
	Oita	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	3	4	6	...
	Kumamoto .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Miyazaki	1	...	1	1	4	5	*	1	3	6	...
	Okinawa .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
	Total	6	2	8	3	19	22	*	16	22	50	9
Grand Total		45	7	52	64	175	239	*	134	222	461	15

* Regular teachers for general subjects in elementary schools.

SCHOOLS AND OF INSTRUCTORS (1900-1901).

of Instructors.												
Private.						Total No. of Instructors.						
lar Teachers.		Assistant-teachers.			Total No. of Instructors in Private Schools.	Gov. and Public.			Private.			Grand Total.
Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
...	3	16	19	...	...	...	19
...	8	18	26	...	...	...	26
...	4	11	15	...	...	...	15
...	2	7	9	...	...	...	9
...	1	3	4	...	...	...	4
...	1	2	3	...	...	...	3
...	4	3	7	...	...	...	7
...	1	7	8	...	...	...	8
...	1	6	7	...	...	...	7
...	2	2	4	...	...	...	4
4	4	3	3	6	10	...	...	...	3	7	10	10
...	3	15	18	...	...	...	18
4	4	3	3	6	10	...	...	...	3	7	10	10
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...		

TABLE 23.—NUMBER OF PUPILS IN HIGHER

Gov. Department, <i>Fu and Ken.</i>	No. of Pupils.							
	Gov. and Public.					Private.		
	Main Course.	Special Art Course.	Supplementary Course.	Post-graduate Course.	Total.	Main Course.	Special Art Course.	Supplementary Course.
Dept. of Education	254	...	52	...	306	...	...	...
1st Circuit.								
{ Tokyo	542	...	43	...	585	...	...	...
{ Niigata.....	226	...	...	...	226	...	...	...
{ Saitama	120	12	...	...	132	...	...	...
{ Chiba.....	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	...
{ Ibaraki.....	119	...	...	...	119	...	...	...
{ Gamba	168	...	...	...	168	...	...	...
{ Tochig	235	42	15	...	292	216	...	...
{ Shizuoka .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	14
{ Nagano	201	91	33	...	325	...	...	...
{ Total	1,711	145	91	...	1,947	216	20	14
2nd Circuit.								
{ Miyagi	342	...	12	...	354	...	...	...
{ Fukushima	101	...	...	...	101	...	...	...
{ Iwate.....	106	29	...	10	145	...	...	...
{ Yamagata	754	64	64	...	882	...	...	...
{ Total	1,303	93	76	10	1,482	...	...	...
3rd Circuit.								
{ Kyoto	600	145	41	14	800	...	...	...
{ Osaka	780	281	...	5	1,066	...	...	...
{ Nara	241	74	31	...	346	...	...	...
{ Aichi.....	267	8	8	...	283	...	...	...
{ Shiga.....	329	100	21	...	450	...	...	...
{ Gifu.....	210	84	...	...	294	...	...	...
{ Fukui.....	244	...	19	...	263	...	...	...
{ Ishikawa	221	...	...	...	221	...	...	...
{ Wakayama	134	59	...	...	193	...	...	...
{ Total.....	3,026	751	120	19	3,916	...	...	...
4th Circuit.								
{ Tottori	171	61	14	...	246	...	...	...
{ Shimane	259	19	21	...	299	...	...	...
{ Okayama	94	39	...	...	133	66	37	...
{ Hiroshima .....	...	...	...	...	...	261	94	...
{ Yamaguchi	146	41	...	...	187	...	...	...
{ Kagawa .....	...	...	...	...	...	263	35	33
{ Ehime	155	29	...	...	184	194	117	5
{ Kochi	316	...	31	...	347	...	...	...
{ Total	1,141	189	66	...	1,396	784	283	38
5th Circuit.								
{ Fukuoka	720	...	13	...	733	...	...	...
{ Oita	93	...	...	...	93	...	...	...
{ Kumamoto .....	...	...	...	...	...	442	96	19
{ Miyazaki	151	28	...	...	179	...	...	...
{ Okinawa .....	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
{ Total.....	964	28	13	...	1,005	462	96	19
Grand Total	8,399	1,206	418	29	10,052	1,462	399	71

FEMALE SCHOOLS AND OF GRADUATES (1900-1901).

		Graduates.									
Total.	Total No. of Pupils.	Cov. and Public.					Private.				Total No. of Graduates.
		Main Course.	Special Art Course.	Supplementary Course.	Post-graduate Course.	Total.	Main Course.	Special Art Course.	Supplementary Course.	Total.	
...	306	74	...	17	...	91	...	...	...	...	91
...	585	101	...	38	...	139	...	...	...	...	139
...	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	132	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	20
...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	292	38	20	14	...	72	...	...	...	...	72
250	250	...	...	...	...	...	57	3	14	74	74
...	325	63	16	15	...	94	...	...	...	...	94
250	2,197	222	36	67	...	325	57	3	14	74	399
...	354	61	...	12	...	73	...	...	...	...	73
...	101	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	22
...	145	28	16	...	9	53	...	...	...	...	53
...	882	93	7	41	...	141	...	...	...	...	141
...	1,482	204	23	53	9	289	...	...	...	...	289
...	800	139	36	32	...	207	...	...	...	...	207
...	1,066	93	49	...	5	147	...	...	...	...	147
...	346	32	19	28	...	79	...	...	...	...	79
...	283	73	8	8	...	89	...	...	...	...	89
...	450	51	24	20	...	95	...	...	...	...	95
...	294	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9
...	263	50	...	18	...	68	...	...	...	...	68
...	221	27	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	27
...	193	32	13	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	45
...	3,916	497	158	106	5	766	...	...	...	...	766
...	246	20	20	20	...	60	...	...	...	...	60
...	299	35	...	21	...	56	...	...	...	...	56
103	236	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	...	13	13
355	355	...	...	...	...	...	63	52	21	136	136
...	187	31	11	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	42
331	331	...	...	...	...	...	57	9	33	99	99
316	500	23	...	...	...	23	22	17	...	39	62
...	347	46	...	31	...	77	...	...	...	...	77
1,105	2,501	155	31	72	...	258	151	82	54	287	545
...	733	146	...	13	...	159	...	...	...	...	159
...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
557	557	...	...	...	...	...	161	96	19	276	276
...	179	35	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	35
20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
577	1,582	181	...	13	...	194	161	96	19	276	470
1,932	11,984	1,333	248	328	14	1,923	369	181	87	637	2,560

TABLE 24.—STATISTICS OF HIGHER SCHOOLS (1900-1901).

Gov. Department	Name of Schools.	No. of Schools.	Instructors.					No. of Pupils.	Graduates.
			Instructors.	Assistant- Instructors.	Shokutaku or Yatoi.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.		
Dept of Education.	First Higher School	1	37	7	20	5	69	1,480 8	333
	Second Higher School.....	1	34	6	13	4	57	894	147
	Third Higher School	1	34	6	8	3	51	886	147
	Fourth Higher School.....	1	30	10	22	2	64	845	127
	Fifth Higher School	1	42	8	15	3	68	1,121	222
	Sixth Higher School	1	7	...	5	2	14	132	...
	Yamaguchi Higher School	1	14	1	5	2	22	323	43
	Total	7	198	38	88	21	345	5,681 8	1,019

× Foreigners.

TABLE 25.—IMPERIAL UNIVERSITIES (1900-1901).

Gov. Department	University Halls and Colleges	No. of Professors and Assistants.					Students and Pupils.			Graduates.		
		Professors.	Assistant professors.	Shokutaku	Foreign Professors.	Total	Students.	Pupils.	Total	Students.	Pupils.	Total.
Dept of Education.	Imperial University of Tokyo.	...	...	...	...	...	423	...	...	17	...	17
	University Hall.....	13	1	10	4	28	871	19	890	129	1	130
	College of Law	20	9	3	2	34	394	96	490	44	121	165
	College of Medicine.....	18	13	25	2	58	393	...	398	105	...	105
	College of Engineering	10	4	21	6	41	292	18	310	77	1	78
	College of Literature	17	5	3	...	25	63	2	65	21	1	22
	College of Science	14	11	7	4	36	56	231	287	13	64	77
Imperial University of Kyoto.	College of Agriculture	92	43	69	18	222	2,498	371	2,869	406	188	594
	Total .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	University Hall.....	10	2	4	...	16	96	9	105	...	...	...
	College of Law	8	4	2	...	14	35	16	51	...	...	...
	College of Medicine	15	12	11	1	39	179	7	186	39	...	39
	College of Science and En- gineering	33	18	17	1	69	328	32	360	39	...	39
	Total	125	61	86	19	291	2,826	403	3,229	445	188	633
Grand Total .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

× Foreigners.

TABLE 26.—STATISTICS OF

Gov. Department, <i>Fu and Ken.</i>	No. of Schools.			Instructors.							Total No. of Instructors	Male.
				Gov. and Public.			Private.					
	Gov. and Public.	Private.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Dept. of Education ...	3	...	3	98 × 16	13 × 1	111 × 17	...	...	...	111 × 17	799 × 1
1st Circuit. { Tokyo .....	...	19	19	...	...	...	487 × 9	1 × 1	487 × 10	487 × 10	...
2nd Circuit. { Fukushima ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...
3rd Circuit { Kyoto	1	10	11	27	...	27	87 × 18	...	87 × 18	114 × 18	272	
	Osaka	1	4	5	22 × 1	...	22 × 1	65	...	65 × 1	458	
	Miye .....	...	2	2	...	...	30	...	30	30	...
	Aichi	1	2	3	29	...	29	8	...	8	37	639
	Shiga .....	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	2	...
	Toyama	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	2	78
	Total	4	19	23	80 × 1	...	80 × 1	192 × 18	...	192 × 18	272 × 19	1,447
5th Circuit. { Nagasaki .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...
	Kumamoto	1	1	15	...	15	15	...
	Total	2	2	23	...	23	23	...
Grand Total	7	41	48	178 × 17	13 × 1	191 × 18	706 × 27	1 × 1	706 × 28	897 × 46	2,246 × 1	

× Foreigners.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS (1900-1901).

Pupils.						Graduates.						
Gov and Public.		Private.			Total No. of Pupils.	Gov. and Public.			Private.			Total No. of Graduates.
Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
164 X 4	963 X 5	...	...	...	963 X 5	128	10	138	...	...	...	138
...	...	8,931 X 1	51	8,982 X 1	8,982 X 1	...	...	...	1,398 X 1	7	1,405 X 1	1,405 X 1
...	...	40	...	40	40	...	...	...	57	...	57	57
...	272	618	...	618	890	76	...	76	86	...	86	162
...	458	800	35	835	1,293	70	...	70	74	2	76	146
...	...	151	...	151	151	...	...	...	18	...	18	18
...	639	36	3	39	678	58	...	58	6	...	6	64
...	...	19	...	19	19	...	...	...	7	...	7	7
...	78	...	...	...	78	6	...	6	...	...	...	6
...	1,447	1,624	38	1,662	3,109	210	...	210	191	2	193	403
...	...	45	3	48	48	...	...	...	7	...	7	7
...	...	252	...	252	252	...	...	...	24	...	24	24
...	...	297	3	300	300	...	...	...	31	...	31	31
164 X 4	2,410 X 5	10,892 X 1	92	10,984 X 1	13,394 X 6	338	10	348	1,677	9	1,686 X 1	2,034 X 1

TABLE 27.—STATISTICS OF TECHNICAL SCHOOLS (1900-1901).

Gov. Department, Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.	No. of Schools.		Instructors.						Pupils.						Graduates.						
			Gov. and Public.			Private.			Gov. and Public.			Private.			Gov. and Public.			Private.			
			Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
Dept. of Education	9	...	231	7	238	88	2	90	1,724	6	1,730	...	...	...	347	2	349	...	...	347	2
Tokyo	3	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	122	...	122	1,136	...	1,136	...	6	...	6	...	162	108
Kanagawa	2	...	29	3	32	...	...	...	690	...	690	...	...	...	51	...	51	...	...	51	14
Niigata	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	...	371	29	...	29	...	14	...	14	...	36	46
Saitama	7	...	17	1	18	...	...	...	373	...	373	435	...	435	...	36	10	46	...	46	46
Chiba	3	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	258	2	260	260	...	260	...	46	...	46	...	23	47
Ibaraki	3	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	203	...	203	203	...	203	...	23	...	23	...	24	179
Gunma	3	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	235	...	235	131	...	131	...	55	...	155	24	...	179
Tochigi	11	2	51	...	51	3	...	...	968	...	968	187	...	187	...	92	30	122	8	...	130
Shizuoka	9	2	10	...	10	...	...	...	555	185	740	187	36	223	92	30	122	8	...	...	796
Yamanashi	48	15	221	6	227	105	...	...	3,014	281	4,195	1,483	36	1,519	520	46	566	230	...	...	...
Nagano	5	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	258	1	259	...	...	...	67	...	67	...	...	...	67
Hokkaido	5	...	56	...	56	...	...	...	691	5	696	...	...	...	126	5	131	...	...	...	131
Miyagi	4	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	222	...	222	...	...	...	69	...	69	...	...	...	69
Fukushima	5	...	29	...	29	...	...	...	306	...	306	...	...	...	140	...	140	...	...	...	140
Iwate	5	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	184	120	304	...	...	...	5	31	36	...	...	...	36
Aomori	9	...	34	...	34	...	...	...	545	20	565	...	...	...	76	2	78	...	...	...	78
Yamagata	3	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	216	...	216	...	...	...	48	...	48	...	...	...	48
Akita	39	...	202	2	204	...	...	...	2,482	146	2,628	...	...	...	531	38	569	...	...	...	569
Total	7	...	81	1	82	...	...	...	1,086	20	1,086	...	...	...	152	2	154	...	...	...	154
Kyoto	16	2	44	...	44	11	...	...	1,563	31	1,594	323	...	323	108	...	108	...	...	...	108
Osaka	9	...	39	...	39	...	...	...	957	...	957	...	...	...	108	...	108	...	...	...	108
Hyogo	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

3rd Circuit.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474	1475	1476	1477	1478	1479	1480	1481	1482	1483	1484	1485	1486	1487	1488	148
--------------	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-----

TABLE 28.—STATISTICS OF MISCELLANEOUS SCHOOLS (1900-1901).

Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.	No. of Schools.			Instructors.				Pupils.				Graduates.			
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total No. of Instructors.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total No. of Pupils.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total No. of Graduates.
1st Circuit.	293	293	586	293	293	586	1,245	293	293	586	29,387	5,572	711	6,283	6,993
	32	32	64	32	32	64	111	64	64	128	2,087	569	77	646	136
	32	32	64	32	32	64	130	71	63	134	1,699	121	102	223	223
	6	6	12	6	6	12	57	18	3	21	269	30	6	36	36
	31	31	62	31	31	62	57	45	12	57	2,259	165	54	219	219
	31	31	62	31	31	62	33	30	3	33	1,110	148	38	186	186
	15	15	30	15	15	30	29	17	12	29	793	45	69	114	114
	6	6	12	6	6	12	16	16	...	16	314	3	...	3	3
	15	15	30	15	15	30	57	38	...	38	806	160	15	175	175
	14	14	28	14	14	28	45	34	...	34	806	29	54	83	83
2nd Circuit.	4	4	8	4	4	8	17	17	...	17	141	15	...	15	15
	478	478	956	478	478	956	1,743	478	478	956	36,477	6,041	1,126	7,167	7,173
	33	33	66	33	33	66	112	69	43	112	2,006	74	105	179	179
	31	31	62	31	31	62	138	113	25	138	2,525	247	522	769	769
	12	12	24	12	12	24	27	19	8	27	638	1	1	2	2
	7	7	14	7	7	14	26	19	7	26	633	151	109	260	260
	3	3	6	3	3	6	18	5	13	18	233	1	12	13	13
	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	7	...	7	93	9	...	9	9
	89	89	178	89	89	178	311	235	76	311	6,156	592	809	1,401	1,402
	83	83	166	83	83	166	290	217	73	290	4,530	780	248	1,028	1,028
Total.	114	114	228	114	114	228	1,916	1,061	855	1,916	7,250	1,621	285	1,906	1,906
	28	28	56	28	28	56	136	12	12	24	186	86	42	128	128

TABLE 29—AMOUNT OF PUBLIC

	Hakkaido. Fu and Ken.	Salaries for. School Directors and Curators.	Salaries for Regular Teachers and Assistant- teachers.	Salaries for Other Teachers.
		Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	4,460	362,230	94,739
	Kanagawa	2,688	224,995	46,073
	Niigata	9,089	382,048	99,846
	Saitama	4,381	210,662	97,399
	Chiba	6,543	261,677	91,610
	Ibaraki	4,956	226,889	131,585
	Gumma	7,845	253,474	92,588
	Tochigi	5,434	192,809	109,348
	Shizuoka	7,440	278,788	115,667
	Yamanashi	1,887	112,691	44,927
	Nagano	7,294	401,463	254,439
	Total	62,017	2,907,626	1,178,221
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	2,800	200,491	97,310
	Miyagi	7,589	263,105	107,755
	Fukushima	5,490	289,627	101,573
	Iwate	4,571	150,507	51,016
	Aomori	2,949	122,057	59,011
	Yamagata	8,948	218,689	94,498
	Akita	4,587	162,373	55,571
	Total	36,934	1,406,849	568,734
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	10,752	267,134	102,843
	Osaka	12,360	397,122	143,138
	Hyogo	9,343	436,109	132,777
	Nara	3,978	169,284	56,679
	Miye	5,534	238,616	85,606
	Aichi	10,927	336,115	156,215
	Shiga	4,280	215,137	68,288
	Gifu	6,460	197,062	86,117
	Fukui	8,074	145,953	45,871
	Ishikawa	8,078	206,333	59,460
	Toyama	6,648	177,367	61,846
	Wakayama	2,024	153,632	48,312
	Total	86,458	3,040,064	1,047,154
4th Circuit.	Tottori	1,672	109,876	24,147
	Shimane	6,371	166,950	79,940
	Okayama	5,781	254,959	98,111
	Hiroshima	6,473	289,028	109,474
	Yamaguchi	10,565	241,387	102,690
	Tokushima	2,283	139,910	45,346
	Kagawa	5,269	187,257	52,349
	Ehime	4,059	197,613	71,727
	Kochi	4,580	152,393	93,977
	Total	47,053	1,739,273	677,761
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	4,703	192,931	103,138
	Fukuoka	10,434	382,761	200,471
	Oita	6,444	154,533	107,296
	Saga	4,392	188,692	75,364
	Kumamoto	5,764	225,383	180,435
	Myazaki	4,415	95,430	65,477
	Kagoshima	5,260	224,656	201,913
	Okinawa	840	61,534	34,496
	Total	42,252	1,525,920	968,590
Grand Total		274,714	10,619,732	4,438,460

SCHOOL EXPENDITURE (1900-1901).

Salaries for Kindergarten Conductors.	Salaries for Dormitory Superintendents.	Salaries for Clerks.	Travelling Expenses.	Salaries for Tato, Ushers, Servants, etc.
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
6,151	...	4,346	2,249	66,983
1,046	...	1,673	3,312	34,426
...	1,817	5,481	17,264	56,600
...	...	2,528	6,178	23,553
121	31	2,911	8,914	21,581
...	...	2,740	8,536	22,103
1,055	...	4,633	8,540	36,895
...	480	2,137	7,474	24,426
1,704	622	2,671	10,516	27,648
...	...	1,556	2,912	14,053
150	952	3,896	16,850	46,639
10,227	3,902	34,572	92,745	374,907
...	...	1,982	18,696	52,792
370	...	3,991	12,207	25,333
298	...	3,521	10,977	24,751
...	...	3,118	6,611	12,754
...	937	1,680	6,430	16,497
84	2,637	4,242	8,747	29,575
...	1,337	2,688	7,421	25,105
752	4,911	21,222	71,089	186,807
9,372	172	7,330	16,908	65,534
15,096	899	9,530	10,112	105,529
1,861	...	4,470	13,582	59,482
911	...	2,306	10,463	22,486
177	1,516	2,872	10,746	20,606
652	2,857	4,063	11,103	33,510
404	...	2,304	7,859	23,760
...	1,241	2,285	10,361	22,515
216	289	3,101	6,121	15,402
...	...	2,865	6,676	23,603
...	...	2,163	6,787	18,708
470	...	1,372	6,558	14,362
29,159	6,974	44,661	117,276	425,492
...	...	1,175	4,335	11,582
72	1,306	2,465	9,986	17,144
1,495	697	3,500	11,211	24,614
...	87	3,173	12,319	25,571
697	638	5,804	11,596	22,545
...	...	1,693	6,616	13,254
610	...	2,432	10,583	21,664
112	315	2,387	11,472	17,244
780	...	2,387	7,999	18,071
3,766	3,043	26,016	86,117	171,689
841	300	2,763	8,242	26,051
186	2,653	5,687	25,344	54,237
406	1,037	3,191	9,843	14,720
30	...	3,617	10,091	27,053
1,521	3,097	4,639	20,111	21,999
...	...	2,557	8,268	11,034
433	1,140	3,542	24,065	29,837
...	...	1,696	7,885	13,660
3,417	8,227	27,692	113,849	198,591
47,321	27,057	154,163	481,076	1,357,486

TABLE 30.—AMOUNT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL

	Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.	Pupils' Expenses.	Rents for Grounds and Houses.	Expenses for Books and Apparatus.
		Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	38,725	12,413	29,942
	Kanagawa	13,368	5,971	18,061
	Niigata	36,402	11,150	41,367
	Saitama	19,690	5,805	19,836
	Chiba	31,741	5,646	29,765
	Ibaraki	14,586	4,424	24,314
	Gumba	17,289	3,868	28,786
	Tochigi	16,580	2,763	20,452
	Shizuoka	20,278	5,463	22,792
	Yamanashi	8,217	2,466	15,840
	Nagano	28,862	13,846	48,626
	Total	245,738	73,835	299,781
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	20,026	1,873	20,542
	Miyagi	15,939	3,588	20,211
	Fukushima	33,249	3,347	22,365
	Iwate	21,786	2,472	17,326
	Aomori	18,659	1,866	11,091
	Yamagata	18,514	3,518	28,436
	Akita	29,815	2,851	20,576
	Total	157,988	19,515	140,547
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	20,894	3,889	56,175
	Osaka	26,554	10,795	43,725
	Hyogo	26,628	10,087	42,364
	Nara	17,753	5,493	26,668
	Miye	22,466	4,471	17,054
	Aichi	26,192	11,443	30,190
	Shiga	15,787	5,552	19,861
	Gifu	23,574	5,854	19,573
	Fukui	20,680	4,063	16,116
	Ishikawa	17,512	6,586	17,510
	Toyama	20,743	7,295	12,311
	Wakayama	17,734	4,674	13,891
	Total	256,517	80,202	315,438
4th Circuit.	Tottori	9,841	2,978	8,803
	Shimane	20,032	7,953	24,827
	Okayama	25,015	10,125	32,421
	Hiroshima	32,692	11,211	28,034
	Yamaguchi	15,991	5,733	26,475
	Tokushima	14,501	4,805	16,435
	Kagawa	15,743	10,527	18,319
	Ehime	17,832	6,597	21,590
	Kochi	10,421	5,536	21,742
	Total	162,068	65,465	198,646
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	14,792	3,408	22,096
	Fukuoka	28,930	13,793	49,408
	Oita	16,903	4,167	21,317
	Saga	17,887	1,883	24,418
	Kumamoto	24,480	5,460	48,232
	Miyazaki	13,571	504	18,821
	Kagoshima	12,593	6,559	33,963
	Okinawa	13,911	1,802	7,341
	Total	143,067	37,576	225,596
Grand Total		965,378	276,593	1,180,006

EXPENDITURE (1900-1901).—Continued.

Expenses for Furniture.	Expenses for Articles of Consumption.	Expenses for Building.	Expenses for Repairs.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Total.
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
48,525	39,507	639,277	44,304	100,809	1,404,660
20,352	25,248	193,457	27,578	36,750	654,998
44,709	65,920	363,823	38,361	75,952	1,249,829
17,537	25,716	153,307	17,327	31,877	635,796
20,221	27,189	144,478	26,336	27,721	676,385
26,780	27,633	147,761	26,101	30,862	669,270
24,345	43,759	169,782	23,110	42,134	758,103
20,334	29,585	71,171	16,219	23,382	542,594
23,117	26,755	253,921	29,503	48,860	875,745
16,433	16,928	39,944	11,966	13,922	303,762
54,304	96,527	311,168	40,465	83,303	1,408,784
316,657	424,767	2,458,089	301,270	515,572	9,299,926
38,334	56,728	151,563	23,775	41,421	728,333
22,778	42,220	77,488	25,759	40,537	668,870
23,267	54,787	135,851	24,819	44,582	778,504
14,454	26,803	92,161	15,068	17,517	436,164
13,238	35,789	81,948	13,137	29,240	414,529
23,944	49,634	263,440	27,750	53,319	835,975
18,674	38,956	157,574	17,053	23,921	568,502
154,689	304,917	960,025	147,361	250,537	4,430,877
35,263	61,651	471,863	37,339	73,050	1,340,169
46,309	60,171	917,894	60,842	144,112	2,004,188
62,114	65,286	528,485	39,005	86,145	1,517,738
15,373	25,786	186,270	12,703	18,985	575,138
19,005	23,083	139,230	17,080	36,019	644,083
30,893	37,596	225,394	27,220	47,577	991,947
25,190	32,566	185,611	20,501	31,646	658,746
24,250	29,928	120,611	15,360	35,355	600,541
18,644	22,495	151,504	13,791	24,126	494,446
15,358	29,127	155,917	14,423	27,923	591,371
14,000	19,702	194,413	17,492	26,221	585,696
13,864	14,478	110,598	14,913	14,024	431,106
320,263	421,869	3,387,790	290,669	565,183	10,435,169
8,618	15,177	94,535	11,282	15,458	319,489
17,922	25,713	109,678	18,053	31,142	539,554
34,029	37,419	136,585	25,057	43,129	744,148
25,288	29,896	118,830	25,430	49,199	768,705
25,327	22,934	244,042	21,836	37,401	795,661
15,084	16,824	107,120	11,456	18,267	413,594
16,737	18,354	119,774	17,293	35,497	532,408
19,494	15,774	188,971	13,428	38,948	627,463
20,649	14,777	164,300	14,353	17,751	550,716
183,148	196,868	1,283,835	158,188	286,802	5,289,738
16,881	18,489	171,883	18,959	23,536	629,013
58,966	42,246	607,056	39,376	140,995	1,662,533
20,867	18,465	97,871	21,222	29,248	527,530
21,206	23,902	135,496	19,952	35,131	589,114
36,317	28,064	244,284	33,031	56,742	939,559
18,783	13,965	146,237	8,790	21,827	429,679
35,033	24,538	251,684	23,848	43,867	922,931
12,146	7,011	64,750	5,579	11,452	244,103
220,199	176,680	1,719,261	170,757	362,788	5,944,462
1,194,956	1,525,101	9,809,000	1,068,245	1,980,882	35,400,172

TABLE 31.—AMOUNT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL EXPENDITURE SPECIFIED
(Including

Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.		Elementary Schools.	Normal Schools.	Middle Schools.	Higher Female Schools.	Special Schools.	Industrial, Agricultural, Commercial and Nautical Schools. (Class A.)
		Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	1,073,252	223,654	161,885	13,650	...	...
	Kanagawa	503,451	41,587	43,910	19,888	...	32,178
	Niigata	818,490	203,288	109,802	56,000	...	32,534
	Saitama	497,782	48,132	68,294	7,551	...	...
	Chiba	500,095	90,409	52,000	7,100	...	15,957
	Ibaraki	486,652	67,722	105,362	7,152	...	20,998
	Gumma	570,867	36,429	80,236	23,817	...	22,664
	Tochigi	399,802	51,648	44,438	13,401	...	24,592
	Shizuoka	624,968	56,254	143,160	...	...	14,365
	Yamanashi	248,338	23,161	23,498	...	...	...
	Nagano	1,075,465	73,887	138,617	50,903	...	41,226
Total		6,799,162	916,171	971,211	199,462	...	204,514
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	627,518	61,001	32,278	...	...	5,191
	Miyagi	486,547	43,804	63,310	5,092	...	25,683
	Fukushima	583,692	51,045	109,975	2,753	...	15,731
	Iwate	270,680	39,839	62,667	7,953	...	30,717
	Aomori	304,566	48,654	27,731	8,698	...	13,662
	Yamagata	570,450	100,369	78,171	37,591	...	23,125
	Akita	378,148	38,922	87,736	25,806	...	9,938
	Total	3,221,601	383,634	461,874	87,893	...	124,047
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	893,159	84,028	147,623	52,440	27,288	72,894
	Osaka	888,930	530,171	359,545	159,162	102,461	49,635
	Hyogo	1,240,246	98,435	88,839	22,896	...	47,623
	Nara	429,618	28,789	82,711	20,529	...	...
	Miye	467,856	44,927	106,395	2,436	...	10,528
	Aichi	782,775	54,737	55,602	17,811	30,636	30,346
	Shiga	472,577	63,773	40,623	13,172	...	60,118
	Gifu	425,302	44,610	83,214	8,122	...	23,373
	Fukui	340,593	46,797	62,186	10,315	...	23,225
	Ishikawa	408,510	31,946	45,800	20,170	...	56,339
	Toyama	405,162	36,347	44,827	...	1,571	79,192
	Wakayama	339,213	46,578	38,548	2,083	...	...
Total		7,093,941	934,130	1,155,413	329,136	161,986	454,173
4th Circuit.	Tottori	238,560	18,178	39,271	3,077	...	16,381
	Shimane	402,885	54,431	51,584	9,907	...	10,403
	Okayama	589,649	53,395	56,243	5,717	...	30,513
	Hiroshima	592,527	61,565	58,475	...	...	26,604
	Yamaguchi	469,931	78,843	187,021	2,433	...	31,790
	Tokushima	281,965	31,233	59,872	6,176	...	27,521
	Kagawa	366,655	48,791	50,009	...	...	51,549
	Ehime	392,877	46,324	54,251	68,084	...	40,360
	Kochi	319,900	43,293	145,493	6,886	...	19,466
	Total	3,654,949	436,053	702,219	102,280	...	254,587
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	491,150	68,973	47,455	...	...	11,692
	Fukuoka	1,174,050	69,414	174,690	61,040	...	129,221
	Oita	401,372	33,339	68,079	6,690	...	10,082
	Saga	408,756	48,848	76,939	6,537	...	31,758
	Kumamoto	605,024	72,804	135,027	...	...	87,464
	Miyazaki	299,948	41,386	46,090	13,000	...	11,465
	Kagoshima	768,104	32,625	54,865	10,916	...	32,322
	Okinawa	185,888	40,375	14,020	...	...	...
Total		4,334,292	407,764	617,084	98,183	...	314,004
Grand Total		25,103,945	3,077,760	3,907,801	816,354	161,986	1,351,325

WITH REFERENCE TO THE CLASS OF SCHOOLS (1900-1901).

libraries.)

Technical Schools.				Blind and Dumb Schools.	Miscellaneous Schools.	Kindergartens.	Libraries.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Total Amount of Public School Expenditure.
Agricultural & Commercial Schools (Class.)	Apprentices' Schools.	Supplementary Schools for Technical Instruction.	Total.						
Yen.	7,048	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
...	...	1,906	8,954	...	...	...	...	13,265	1,494,660
...	...	3,769	35,947	...	8,147	...	...	2,068	654,998
...	...	818	33,352	...	...	...	...	28,897	1,249,829
4,186	...	...	4,186	...	...	...	...	9,851	635,796
848	...	1,345	18,150	...	...	...	2	8,620	676,385
2,044	...	400	23,442	...	392	...	...	8,548	699,270
...	...	...	22,664	...	...	1,607	...	22,483	758,103
...	...	891	25,483	...	...	...	...	7,822	542,594
25,103	...	4,147	43,615	...	570	1,367	...	5,811	875,745
1,624	2,791	886	5,301	...	...	...	...	3,464	303,762
1,734	...	2,135	45,095	...	122	...	...	24,695	1,408,784
35,539	9,839	16,297	266,189	...	9,231	2,974	2	135,524	9,299,926
...	...	2,345	7,536	...	...	...	...	...	728,333
16,045	6,258	468	48,454	...	...	671	1,229	19,757	658,870
...	3,255	921	19,907	...	96	499	...	10,537	778,504
3,610	15,318	659	50,304	...	...	...	...	4,721	436,164
...	...	3,471	17,133	...	...	...	...	7,747	414,529
12,744	4,026	1,810	41,705	...	...	...	...	7,689	835,975
...	4,923	634	15,495	...	...	...	7,164	15,231	568,502
32,399	33,780	10,308	200,534	...	96	1,170	8,393	65,682	4,430,877
5,707	...	996	79,597	4,657	...	16,250	5,679	29,448	1,340,169
...	...	4,584	54,219	...	...	67,072	...	22,628	2,004,188
...	2,303	3,963	53,889	...	...	3,923	49	9,461	1,517,738
4,140	...	...	4,140	...	4,219	989	656	3,487	575,138
...	1,650	44	12,222	...	2,618	287	...	7,342	644,083
4,053	4,604	4,632	43,655	...	...	...	176	6,525	991,947
...	...	1,797	61,915	...	...	732	...	2,954	658,746
...	4,970	1,073	29,716	...	...	...	...	9,577	600,541
6,049	...	...	29,274	...	...	...	...	5,281	494,446
1,727	1,872	7,006	67,544	...	...	...	...	17,901	591,371
3,095	...	1,068	83,355	...	...	...	...	14,434	585,696
...	1,662	...	1,662	...	...	608	...	2,414	431,006
24,771	17,061	25,183	521,188	4,657	6,837	89,861	6,560	131,452	10,435,169
...	...	1,107	17,488	...	...	...	...	2,915	319,489
...	...	2,840	13,243	...	...	...	...	7,504	539,554
...	...	3,710	34,223	...	1,243	195	...	3,483	744,148
...	19,970	3,530	50,104	...	...	...	...	4,034	766,705
...	...	1,686	33,476	...	6,946	1,104	2,552	13,355	795,661
...	...	1,362	28,883	...	460	...	162	4,843	413,594
...	3,661	1,306	56,516	...	...	1,282	...	9,155	532,408
...	...	...	40,360	...	5,635	...	...	19,932	627,463
...	...	6,506	25,972	...	...	1,357	...	7,815	550,716
...	23,631	22,047	300,265	...	14,284	3,938	2,714	73,036	5,289,738
...	...	1,887	13,579	...	826	1,194	...	5,836	629,013
...	...	...	129,221	...	...	287	...	53,912	1,662,533
...	...	1,408	11,490	...	...	718	...	5,842	527,530
...	...	3,611	35,369	...	...	...	...	12,665	589,114
...	4,372	8,265	100,101	...	...	2,812	83	23,708	939,559
...	...	9,009	20,474	...	1,502	...	...	7,279	429,679
...	6,055	7,545	45,922	...	...	674	...	9,825	922,931
...	...	3,451	3,451	...	...	...	...	369	244,103
...	10,427	35,176	359,607	...	2,328	5,685	83	119,436	5,944,462
92,709	94,738	109,011	1,647,783	4,657	32,776	103,628	17,752	525,130	35,400,172

TABLE 32.—AMOUNT OF PUBLIC

Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.		Tuition Fees.	Kindergarten Fees.	Visitors' Fees.
		Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	444,723	9,254	...
	Kanagawa	161,641	2,296	...
	Niigata	135,899	78	...
	Saitama	164,267	...	...
	Chiba	172,406	64	...
	Ibaraki	168,695	...	...
	Gumbá	120,141	1,080	...
	Tochigi	131,508	...	...
	Shizuoka	182,212	1,577	...
	Yamanashi	56,768	...	...
	Nagano	233,287	347	...
Total		1,971,547	14,696	...
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	83,106	...	...
	Miyagi	130,710	536	25
	Fukushima	124,529	322	...
	Iwate	42,258	...	...
	Aomori	36,698	...	...
	Yamagata	81,095	28	...
	Akita	43,312	...	2
	Total	541,708	888	27
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	158,554	6,311	279
	Osaka	236,650	9,232	...
	Hyogo	206,596	1,510	...
	Nara	69,974	308	8
	Miye	102,681	176	...
	Aichi	191,631	833	...
	Shiga	66,486	557	...
	Gifu	89,870	...	...
	Fukui	60,953	504	...
	Ishikawa	82,229	193	...
	Toyama	68,282	...	...
	Wakayama	77,022	637	...
Total		1,410,928	20,261	287
4th Circuit.	Tottori	32,230	...	...
	Shimane	40,085	80	...
	Okayama	121,779	1,256	...
	Hiroshima	122,924	76	...
	Yamaguchi	113,713	586	...
	Tokushima	43,467	48	...
	Kagawa	68,445	1,029	...
	Ehime	88,318	108	...
	Kochi	73,025	1,023	...
Total		703,986	4,206	...
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	68,875	657	...
	Fukuoka	195,488	265	...
	Oita	90,667	337	...
	Saga	87,770	18	...
	Kumamoto	152,401	873	...
	Miyazaki	24,700	...	...
	Kagoshima	62,735	662	...
Okinawa		1,820	...	...
Total		684,546	2,812	...
Grand Total		5,312,715	42,861	314

SCHOOL INCOME (1900-1901).

Voluntary Contributions.	Amount derived from School Stock Property.	Miscellaneous Income.	Aids out of the National Treasury.	Total.	Excess of Expenditure Over Income.
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
44,964	18,790	196,665	2,650	717,046	777,614
60,444	10,223	6,702	3,300	244,606	410,392
44,414	75,331	45,064	2,750	303,536	948,100
42,841	2,225	10,576	...	219,909	415,887
34,889	38,091	24,983	2,300	272,733	404,140
22,965	8,207	6,921	2,100	208,888	490,528
50,341	11,845	8,396	5,700	197,503	560,600
17,368	2,243	1,978	5,000	158,097	384,921
40,327	29,696	25,226	7,150	286,188	594,707
22,286	4,785	4,559	1,900	90,298	213,464
73,928	1,921	14,630	4,200	328,313	1,111,105
454,767	203,357	345,700	37,050	3,027,117	6,311,461
32,757	47,870	19,452	1,000	184,185	552,957
18,608	9,754	12,020	7,750	179,403	498,432
28,919	19,275	23,715	4,240	201,000	580,892
10,567	20,469	8,619	6,400	88,313	361,451
16,903	1,651	6,158	2,650	64,055	350,824
45,434	4,629	8,785	7,383	147,354	700,259
20,506	3,481	9,835	3,850	80,986	491,195
173,694	107,129	88,579	33,273	945,296	3,526,010
77,052	6,407	35,749	14,700	319,052	1,021,812
57,142	1,300	165,099	6,950	476,373	1,529,623
61,176	7,697	21,343	7,050	305,372	1,216,073
39,707	8,493	5,566	...	124,056	461,582
73,136	3,991	28,154	3,300	211,438	433,779
41,568	9,445	28,905	3,883	276,265	718,832
26,506	4,743	22,635	4,300	125,227	540,305
21,050	5,337	30,127	2,050	148,434	459,154
27,610	310	2,828	4,500	96,705	398,271
8,546	506	5,781	10,420	107,675	488,576
5,314	380	4,929	7,063	85,968	500,793
35,391	3,425	15,316	850	132,641	298,563
474,198	72,034	366,432	65,066	2,409,206	8,057,363
6,515	4,682	21,711	1,700	66,838	253,691
22,326	1,024	2,901	2,050	68,466	476,283
21,842	1,954	12,441	460	163,872	580,276
9,126	2,798	14,715	6,750	156,389	618,919
27,778	4,303	10,216	6,700	163,296	637,315
4,995	26	2,658	1,600	52,794	361,180
6,613	258	5,679	8,550	90,574	449,034
49,572	5,801	12,221	1,300	157,320	474,643
19,522	4,367	7,644	3,400	108,961	443,355
168,289	25,213	90,186	30,650	1,028,530	4,294,696
35,665	14,350	9,681	2,800	132,028	496,985
51,020	13,493	21,700	7,500	289,466	1,421,899
32,833	4,005	8,835	2,250	138,927	388,913
15,892	1,578	3,908	4,950	114,116	475,298
54,535	14,685	13,617	8,820	245,321	696,219
25,403	9,469	3,416	2,900	65,888	363,901
53,632	36,842	43,355	8,158	205,384	717,547
1,014	4,975	7,700	800	16,309	230,884
270,294	99,397	112,212	38,178	1,207,439	4,791,646
1,541,242	507,130	1,003,109	210,217	8,617,588	26,981,176

TABLE 33.—AMOUNT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL INCOME

(Including

Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.		Elementary Schools.	Normal Schools.	Middle Schools.	Higher Female Schools.	Special Schools.	Industrial, Agricultural Commercial and Nautical Schools. (Class A.)
		Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	651,004	1,641	49,613	9,299	...	...
	Kanagawa	225,941	492	4,324	...	...	8,949
	Niigata	268,172	1,616	26,806	1,383	...	4,806
	Saitama	204,560	654	13,209	617	...	...
	Chiba	246,918	1,004	16,419	1,206	...	2,279
	Ibaraki	184,225	955	18,946	824	...	1,453
	Gumba	155,217	756	28,134	1,356	...	10,387
	Tochigi	134,916	802	12,251	2,147	...	7,160
	Shizuoka	226,607	1,430	40,850	...	...	7,000
	Yamanashi	65,077	1,272	21,476	...	...	...
	Nagano	275,862	1,827	25,297	17,199	...	6,761
	Total	2,638,499	12,449	257,325	34,031	...	48,775
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	176,039	...	5,998	...	...	1,010
	Miyagi	125,145	1,506	30,756	3 195	...	8,325
	Fukushima	161,244	1,177	31,092	620	...	3,500
	Iwate	72,977	845	5,772	710	...	4,338
	Aomori	55,133	711	4,633	...	...	1,626
	Yamagata	114,029	592	17,237	3,745	...	6,185
	Akita	70,762	512	4,917	...	...	1,974
	Total	775,329	5,343	100,405	8,270	...	26,958
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	242,857	987	24,632	10,116	7,463	19,050
	Osaka	275,409	8,821	50,529	9,100	100,062	19,909
	Hyogo	268,522	2,283	19,351	...	...	10,538
	Nara	100,721	925	19,332	2 428	...	...
	Miye	187,617	1,223	14,582	...	...	6,225
	Aichi	226,133	1,096	19,146	4,036	14,952	5,913
	Shiga	100,944	1,343	6,630	2,457	...	12,465
	Gifu	129,767	1,235	13,641	1,014	...	746
	Fukui	71,222	954	14,680	2,139	...	6,479
	Ishikawa	75,639	1,264	14,309	1,719	...	10,797
	Toyama	64,215	1,124	10,277	...	500	7,392
	Wakayama	115,800	804	13,794	706	...	...
	Total	1,858,847	22,059	220,903	33,721	122,983	99,514
4th Circuit.	Tottori	57,431	517	4,908	865	...	2,355
	Shimane	44,558	771	11,600	6,150	...	496
	Okayama	135,654	2,485	14,750	1,218	...	...
	Hiroshima	125,380	1,615	19,806	...	...	...
	Yamaguchi	123,042	840	22,775	2,009	...	10,292
	Tokushima	35,624	1,244	13,966	...	...	1,200
	Kagawa	61,627	1,130	14,121	...	...	10,455
	Ehime	123,650	951	15,537	13,729	...	1,300
	Kochi	71,791	774	25,133	3,269	...	4,677
	Total	778,757	10,327	142,590	27,240	...	46,472
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	114,474	498	9,297	...	...	5,438
	Fukuoka	217,414	1,333	50,948	5,144	...	13,249
	Oita	109,990	576	22,479	527	...	4,095
	Saga	59,235	684	17,550	...	...	5,061
	Kumamoto	178,188	1,675	48,238	...	...	12,336
	Miyazaki	52,344	535	6,815	1,061	...	2,929
	Kagoshima	161,593	1,133	21,854	...	...	8,903
	Okinawa	14,523	68	654	...	...	...
	Total	937,761	6,502	177,835	6,732	...	52,011
Grand Total		6,989,192	56,680	899,064	109,994	122,983	273,730

SPECIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO THE CLASS OF SCHOOLS (1900-1901).

libraries.)

Technical School.				Blind and Dumb Schools.	Miscellaneous Schools.	Kindergartens.	Libraries.	Others.	Total Amount of Public School Income.
Agricultural & Commercial Schools (Class B.)	Apprentices' Schools.	Supplementary Schools for Technical Instruction.	Total.						
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
...	2,202	923	3,125	...	...	...	...	2,364	717,046
...	...	2,539	11,488	...	2,077	...	...	284	244,606
...	...	251	5,057	...	...	...	...	502	308,536
525	...	...	525	...	...	...	2	344	219,909
3,434	...	963	6,676	...	...	...	...	508	272,733
1,385	...	100	2,938	...	223	...	...	777	208,888
...	...	...	10,367	...	...	990	...	683	197,503
...	...	467	7,627	...	...	...	...	354	158,097
6,336	...	1,562	14,898	...	218	435	...	1,060	286,188
735	1,228	376	2,339	...	...	690	...	134	90,298
158	...	208	7,127	...	21	...	...	980	328,313
12,573	3,430	7,389	72,167	...	2,539	2,115	2	7,990	3,027,117
...	...	1,138	2,148	...	...	...	...	...	184,185
4,299	2,610	...	15,234	...	...	542	194	2,881	179,403
...	2,348	228	6,076	...	...	322	...	469	201,000
1,039	2,283	152	7,812	...	...	...	...	197	88,313
...	...	1,835	3,461	...	...	...	...	117	64,055
2,905	1,493	821	11,404	...	...	...	...	347	147,354
...	2,570	225	4,789	...	...	...	2	24	80,986
8,243	11,304	4,399	50,904	...	...	864	196	3,985	945,296
2,509	...	112	21,671	3,895	...	6,298	285	848	319,052
...	...	1,341	21,250	...	...	10,440	...	756	476,373
...	834	970	12,342	...	...	1,515	...	1,359	305,372
198	...	...	198	...	...	200	183	69	124,056
...	800	32	7,057	...	252	179	...	528	211,438
1,063	1,749	1,754	10,479	...	...	...	...	423	276,265
...	...	773	13,238	...	...	340	...	275	125,227
...	1,013	490	2,249	...	...	...	...	528	148,434
1,065	...	...	7,544	...	...	...	...	165	96,705
83	1,022	1,522	14,175	...	...	...	...	569	107,675
1,029	...	690	9,111	...	...	...	...	736	85,968
...	863	...	863	...	...	409	...	265	132,641
6,698	6,281	7,684	120,177	3,895	252	19,381	468	6,520	2,409,206
...	...	657	3,012	...	...	...	...	105	66,838
...	...	777	5,273	...	...	...	...	114	68,466
...	...	2,722	9,163	...	336	116	...	150	163,872
...	3,718	1,014	9,588	...	...	...	...	...	156,389
...	...	184	10,476	...	3,098	589	...	467	163,296
...	...	532	1,732	...	...	...	...	228	52,794
...	1,531	350	12,336	...	...	947	...	413	90,574
...	...	...	1,300	...	1,468	...	...	685	157,320
...	...	2,007	6,684	...	...	1,023	...	307	108,981
...	5,249	7,843	59,564	...	4,902	2,675	...	2,469	1,028,530
...	...	660	6,098	...	296	618	...	747	132,028
...	...	...	13,249	...	...	267	...	1,111	289,466
...	...	317	4,412	...	...	341	...	602	138,927
...	...	478	5,539	...	...	...	...	1,108	114,116
...	17	2,644	14,997	...	...	2,409	...	504	245,321
...	...	1,025	3,954	...	769	...	...	410	65,888
...	5,091	5,245	19,239	...	...	...	...	875	205,384
...	...	988	988	...	...	...	...	76	16,309
...	5,108	11,357	68,476	...	1,065	3,635	...	5,433	1,207,439
27,514	31,672	38,672	371,288	3,895	8,758	28,670	666	26,397	8,617,588

TABLE 34.—PUBLIC SCHOOL

	Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.	Area of Grounds.			Buildings.		
		School Grounds.	Revenue Lands belonging to Schools.	Total.	Class Rooms.	Other Rooms.	
		Tsmba.	Tsmba.	Tsmba.	Tsmba.	Tsmba.	
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	158,594	27,749	186,343	39,350	21,910	
	Kanagawa	130,409	14,943	145,352	31,211	15,340	
	Niigata	266,724	27,261	294,005	63,613	67,666	
	Saitama	239,014	47,006	286,022	32,475	14,590	
	Chiba	252,004	48,693	300,697	37,923	16,502	
	Ibaraki	284,519	74,354	358,873	39,020	16,984	
	Gumma	295,980	60,949	356,929	46,984	25,325	
	Tochigi	316,355	936,150	1,252,505	35,145	21,122	
	Shizuoka	269,210	40,090	309,300	47,158	24,537	
	Yamanashi	98,590	60,048	158,638	18,577	10,975	
	Nagano	292,367	37,328	329,695	58,589	48,176	
	Total	2,603,766	1,374,393	3,978,359	450,045	283,133	
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	763,700	17,256,851	18,020,551	28,848	37,779	
	Miyagi	304,317	80,061	384,398	45,541	20,963	
	Fukushima	336,353	144,108	480,462	50,500	32,471	
	Iwate	150,437	32,107	182,544	25,251	17,441	
	Aomori	262,148	16,856	279,004	24,585	19,785	
	Yamagata	246,261	80,193	326,454	35,931	34,670	
	Akita	171,214	75,319	246,533	29,238	32,051	
	Total	2,236,430	17,685,516	19,921,946	239,894	195,160	
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	330,103	32,634	362,737	52,581	48,433	
	Osaka	187,583	41,737	229,320	49,969	37,239	
	Hyogo	341,443	49,661	391,104	56,315	47,121	
	Nara	136,061	12,050	148,111	23,627	14,609	
	Miye	176,726	28,611	205,337	40,694	21,527	
	Aichi	296,967	45,137	342,104	55,493	36,471	
	Shiga	144,339	8,670	153,009	33,045	19,076	
	Gifu	173,759	109,893	283,652	39,120	28,782	
	Fukui	101,905	6,635	108,540	19,851	17,746	
	Ishikawa	147,993	122,806	270,799	28,381	24,885	
	Toyama	84,703	12,301	97,004	29,720	21,345	
	Wakayama	100,777	37,197	137,974	25,535	13,877	
	Total	2,212,359	507,332	2,719,691	454,331	331,111	
4th Circuit.	Tottori	64,700	59,026	123,726	16,186	10,942	
	Shimane	101,215	9,240	110,455	25,704	18,147	
	Okayama	202,916	21,511	224,427	42,475	24,163	
	Hiroshima	195,137	31,579	226,716	52,446	23,773	
	Yamaguchi	174,596	15,040	189,636	41,308	22,699	
	Tokushima	84,480	9,034	93,514	19,289	10,330	
	Kagawa	93,451	2,735	96,186	25,544	16,352	
	Ehime	136,602	41,005	167,607	20,296	19,781	
	Kochi	109,154	39,228	148,382	26,182	16,261	
	Total	1,153,351	228,396	1,381,649	269,430	162,418	
	Nagasaki	155,073	18,943	174,016	29,262	12,218	
	Fukuoka	395,301	25,786	421,087	56,193	42,327	
	Oita	196,335	12,555	208,890	29,715	17,229	
	Saga	174,523	10,082	184,605	26,558	19,123	
	Kumamoto	282,286	183,055	465,341	45,141	26,589	
	Miyazaki	244,528	9,550	254,078	18,899	23,948	
	Kagoshima	690,960	192,067	883,027	50,993	31,043	
	Okinawa	86,224	645,684	731,908	9,127	6,299	
	Total	2,197,130	1,097,700	3,294,830	264,878	178,776	
	Total	10,401,936	20,899,539	31,301,475	1,678,578	1,150,598	

PROPERTY (1900-1901).

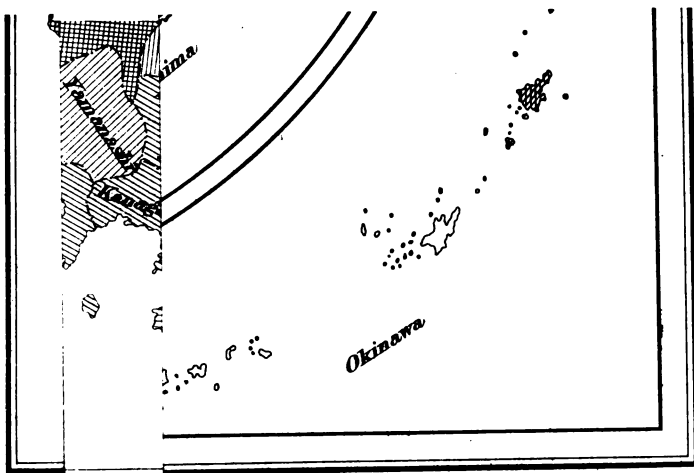
Value of Grounds, Buildings, etc.							
Total.	School Grounds.	Revenue Lands belonging to Schools.	School Houses.	Books.	Apparatus and Specimens.	Furniture.	Total.
Tsubo.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
61,286	1,154,550	245,274	1,553,012	58,558	111,835	138,510	3,261,739
46,551	322,621	123,174	756,661	38,807	62,720	86,048	1,390,031
131,279	213,993	13,056	1,182,983	139,228	137,807	179,365	1,866,432
47,065	94,770	9,537	799,571	44,023	64,828	79,263	1,091,992
54,425	140,776	15,142	794,212	60,685	75,714	91,921	1,178,450
56,004	138,398	13,194	616,583	53,648	66,639	86,545	975,407
72,309	179,141	19,005	908,366	56,028	106,636	103,046	1,372,182
56,267	145,938	15,587	569,915	49,714	84,578	77,486	943,218
71,695	283,485	5,970	1,026,561	72,674	79,043	105,395	1,573,128
29,552	116,149	11,077	362,226	38,590	46,170	44,725	618,937
106,765	314,058	39,270	1,392,280	128,187	146,087	177,939	2,197,821
733,178	3,103,879	510,746	9,962,370	740,142	981,957	1,170,243	16,469,337
66,627	595,178	247,956	827,928	45,153	51,974	116,919	1,885,108
66,504	220,759	10,889	716,942	67,166	73,906	106,228	1,193,890
82,971	318,477	50,877	867,535	64,261	69,377	108,939	1,479,465
42,692	77,486	31,173	382,023	47,520	47,098	58,570	643,870
44,370	127,455	9,475	438,730	30,339	39,965	48,820	693,784
70,601	129,605	12,902	825,779	77,548	69,352	98,010	1,213,196
61,289	87,187	43,222	649,949	45,829	44,729	71,316	942,232
435,054	1,556,147	406,494	4,708,886	377,816	396,401	607,802	8,053,546
101,014	920,749	85,000	1,850,839	91,852	164,879	150,264	3,263,583
87,208	2,089,189	95,688	2,027,364	84,335	133,330	213,652	4,643,558
103,436	819,627	129,343	1,591,363	73,826	100,006	187,647	2,901,812
38,236	95,381	6,998	573,183	52,741	129,340	75,474	933,117
62,121	134,767	8,234	808,994	58,178	61,673	100,220	1,172,066
91,964	477,447	20,464	1,138,982	98,381	112,557	153,523	2,001,354
52,121	115,707	6,098	588,723	59,619	87,160	90,149	947,451
67,902	184,364	36,194	794,602	56,553	58,276	99,417	1,229,406
37,597	114,496	14,521	499,504	33,279	48,734	63,040	773,674
53,266	167,580	21,338	619,067	50,604	65,008	65,516	989,113
51,065	137,572	1,735	601,188	25,336	56,133	48,459	870,423
39,412	109,426	22,457	459,659	37,712	46,496	51,499	727,249
785,442	5,366,305	448,065	11,553,468	722,416	1,063,592	1,298,860	20,452,706
27,128	49,918	12,078	349,429	22,202	24,462	27,333	485,422
43,851	90,473	8,180	473,415	58,069	65,892	68,016	764,045
66,638	118,792	9,051	747,571	54,392	81,857	126,670	1,138,333
76,219	332,438	20,753	806,778	82,965	96,299	133,139	1,472,372
63,977	168,076	19,359	785,701	62,120	68,535	94,080	1,197,871
29,619	56,946	6,295	418,332	39,208	46,926	48,330	616,037
41,896	58,725	1,347	632,651	36,599	65,050	67,575	861,947
40,077	170,675	4,160	612,237	50,870	57,266	74,095	969,303
42,443	124,492	7,533	721,750	34,220	45,046	68,505	1,001,546
431,848	1,170,535	88,756	5,547,864	440,645	551,333	707,743	8,506,876
41,480	172,459	9,006	748,736	44,614	67,809	59,756	1,102,380
98,820	466,952	19,765	1,857,676	71,745	117,256	200,290	2,733,084
45,944	138,662	9,850	618,507	44,035	65,868	69,325	946,247
45,681	104,038	4,418	713,418	37,957	80,988	87,544	1,026,363
71,730	220,601	50,056	1,063,827	54,133	111,746	84,718	1,585,081
42,837	67,504	2,082	377,620	28,103	41,143	53,398	569,850
82,036	276,932	26,444	1,118,447	72,194	88,587	110,384	1,692,988
15,426	43,095	14,412	296,371	23,269	20,766	40,769	438,683
443,654	1,490,243	136,033	6,794,602	376,050	594,163	706,184	10,097,275
2,829,176	12,687,109	1,590,094	38,567,190	2,657,069	3,587,446	4,490,832	63,579,740

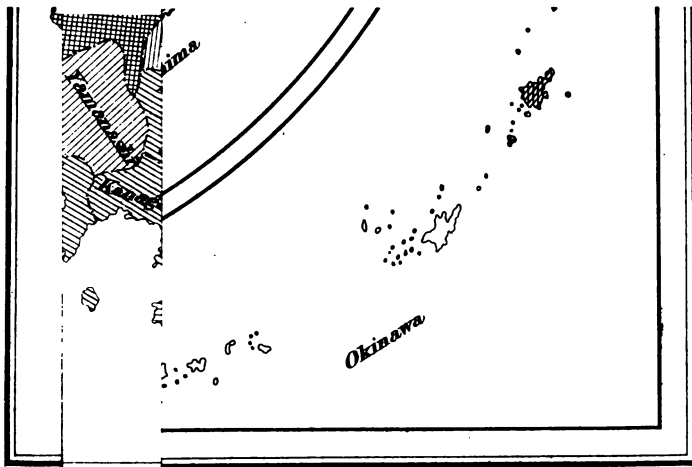
TABLE 35.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Hokkaido.			
Pa and Ken.		Area of Grounds.	Buildings.
		Tsubo.	Tsubo.
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	55,537	14,132
	Kanagawa	13,906	9,305
	Niigata	80,395	27,559
	Saitama	12,415	305
	Chiba	195,778	18,450
	Ibaraki	62,902	10,528
	Gumma	115,276	15,817
	Tochigi	91,598	13,972
	Shimoda	304,703	26,273
	Yamanashi	364,430	4,239
2nd Circuit.	Nagano	53,196	13,363
	Total	1,370,136	153,983
	Hokkaido	27,103,163	23,062
	Miyagi	1,105,113	14,793
	Fukushima	1,277,458	26,307
	Iwate	77,648	10,762
	Aomori	296,836	6,819
	Yamagata	296,287	10,325
	Akita	78,119	10,466
	Total	30,194,634	102,534
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	153,748	10,536
	Osaka	11,066	1,961
	Hyogo	686,531	20,938
	Nara	6,934	341
	Miyagi	34,239	3,791
	Aichi	118,085	25,495
	Shiga	39,559	4,356
	Gifu	1,364,876	9,663
	Fukui	40,185	6,834
	Ishikawa	18,595	438
4th Circuit.	Toyama	3,059	1,405
	Wakayama	40,932	2,597
	Total	2,407,799	88,345
	Tottori	57,176	8,954
	Shimane	72,368	1,125
	Okayama	3,063,705	23,090
	Hiroshima	40,983	6,781
	Yamaguchi	82,175	23,082
	Tokushima	128,513	2,406
	Kagawa	30,140	11,206
5th Circuit.	Ehime	73,549	4,562
	Kochi	11,809	336
	Total	3,580,598	81,489
	Yamaguchi	476,933	28,271
	Utsunomiya	215,872	---
	Maebashi	40,439	4,628
	Maebashi	5,494	1,850
	Maebashi	191,947	5,313
	Maebashi	203,738	4,966
	Maebashi	435,799	3,916
Maebashi	1,206,984	20,029	
Maebashi	2,799,146	68,873	
Maebashi	41,322,363	495,234	

PROPERTY (1900-1901).—Continued.

School Stock Property.				
Money.	Value of Grounds, Buildings, etc.			
	Grounds.	Buildings.	Others.	Total.
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
150,722	294,214	232,573	28,587	555,374
89,720	16,407	121,861	9,149	147,417
831,180	82,039	186,126	40,266	308,431
24,631	3,397	1,451	...	4,848
381,106	55,737	155,933	24,527	236,197
87,113	38,949	78,983	9,863	127,795
97,845	49,945	218,592	13,695	282,232
29,105	14,836	76,594	6,588	98,018
333,075	76,480	306,403	25,115	407,998
51,967	45,018	52,963	5,358	103,339
36,684	11,240	13,015	575	24,830
2,113,148	688,262	1,444,494	163,723	2,296,479
224,778	1,379,193	196,786	38,844	1,614,773
106,882	160,493	153,434	18,944	332,871
240,085	106,825	169,596	17,341	293,762
199,515	21,082	81,662	8,255	110,999
32,447	43,760	68,794	7,830	120,384
79,132	30,635	111,216	30,366	172,217
52,358	33,163	115,405	7,235	155,803
935,197	1,775,151	896,843	128,815	2,800,809
341,230	64,378	114,876	21,993	201,247
37,461	6,443	14,347	145	20,935
115,515	77,010	273,191	51,458	401,659
143,513	3,013	6,933	...	9,946
68,707	8,956	41,646	6,471	57,073
131,272	249,057	331,309	5,167	605,533
63,145	16,560	33,245	13,225	63,040
78,376	61,870	86,895	21,828	170,593
23,215	11,065	80,478	4,606	96,149
12,419	2,182	1,909	1,130	5,221
23,224	611	14,411	...	15,022
51,584	11,744	33,000	2,694	47,438
1,089,761	512,889	1,032,240	148,727	1,693,856
52,688	27,860	105,899	7,516	141,275
76,454	4,423	16,960	683	22,066
50,596	84,203	157,544	3,351	245,098
51,594	29,214	81,137	5,093	115,444
66,434	45,449	202,528	10,246	258,223
2,435	14,915	36,532	4,285	55,732
9,431	19,126	142,115	9,606	170,847
66,257	8,311	62,738	6,708	77,757
33,258	6,741	8,145	5,103	19,989
409,147	240,242	813,598	52,591	1,106,431
171,332	157,354	392,440	22,451	572,245
192,051	27,474	...	...	27,474
31,236	13,074	44,158	7,430	64,662
24,313	4,804	15,013	739	20,556
90,143	47,685	68,325	6,307	122,317
78,443	19,788	58,419	1,758	79,965
260,790	91,516	31,524	13,926	136,966
100,000	53,655	243,052	3,215	299,922
948,308	415,350	852,931	55,826	1,324,107
5,495,561	3,631,894	5,040,106	549,682	9,221,682







明治三十五年十一月十一日印刷

明治三十五年十一月十四日發行

文部省總務局文書課

印刷者

多田榮次

東京市神田區小川町壹番地

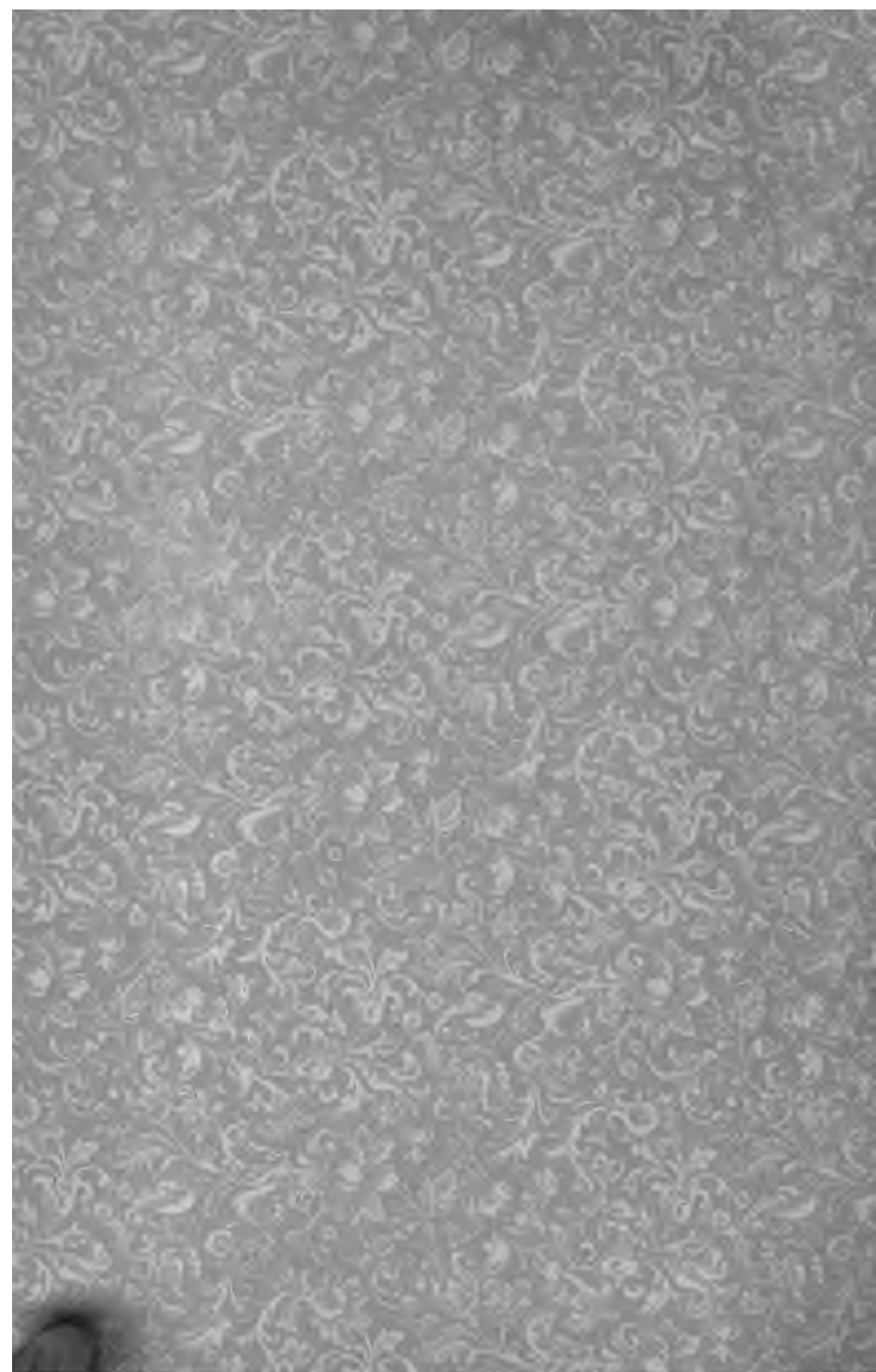
印刷所

合資會社 愛善社

東京市神田區小川町壹番地

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY





379.52

J 32 v

